

Some of
M^r HOVELL'S
MINOR
WORKS,

Reflecting upon the
T I M E S:

Upon Emergent Occasions.



Sold.
4^o H. 25
act

Printed in the Year, 1654.

Some of

M. H. OVVELT'S

M. H. OVVELT

WORKS

Reprinted upon the

T. E. S.



Upon Emergent Occasions.

Printed in the Year 1644.

THE
INSTRUMENTS
OF
A KING:

OR,
A SHORT DISCOVRSE
OF

[The SWORD.]
[The SCEPTER.]
[The CROWNE.]

Sold
4th H. 25
Arh
6.5.

*Satis habet Rex ad pœnam,
Quod Deum expectet Ultorem.*

'Tis punishment enough for th' King,
That God will Him to judgment bring.



L O N D O N.
Printed in the Yeare, 1648.

THE
INSTRUMENTS
OF
A KING

OF
SHORT OR LONG
OF
THE 2ND OR 3RD



BOOKS
No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 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2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194,



The Author's Apology

In no Lawyer otherwise then what nature hath made me, so every man, as he is born the child of Reason, is a Lawyer, and a Logitian also who was the first kind of Lawyer: This discursive faculty of Reason comes with us into the world accompanied with certaine generall notions and principles to distinguish Right from Wrong, and Falshood from Truth: But touching this following Discourse, because it relates something to Law, the Authour would not have adventured to have exposed it to the world, if, besides those common innate notions of Reason, and some private Notes of his owne,

The *Author's* Apology.

he had not inform'd & ascertain'd his judgment by conference with some professed Lawyers, and those the Eminentest in the Land, touching the truth of what it Treats of: therefore he dares humbly aver that it contains nothing but what is consonant to the fundamentall and fixed Constitutions, to the knowne clear Lawes of this Kingdome.

J. 8^o.

THE



THE
INSTRUMENTS
OF
A KING.



Na Successive *Successive* King-
dome, as ENGLAND is known
and *acknowledged* to be by all
Parties now in opposition,
There are 3 things which are
inalienable from the Person of
the KING: they are,

1. The *Crowne*.
2. The *Scepter*.
3. The *Sword*.

The one, He is to carry on His Head, the other in His
Hand, and the third at His Side; and they may be tear-
med all three the ensignes or peculiar instruments of a
KING: by the first, He *Reignes*, by the second He
makes *Lawes*, by the third He maintaines them: and
the two first are but bables without the last.

I.

1. Touching the *Crowne* or royall Diadem of *England*, there is none, whether *Presbyterian*, *Independent*, *Protestant*, or others now in action, but confesse that it descends by a right hereditary Line, (though through divers Races, and some of them Conquerours) upon the Head of *CHARLES the first* now Regnant: 'tis His owne by inherent birthright and nature, by Gods law, and the Law of the Land, and these Parliament-men at their first sitting did agnize subjection unto Him accordingly, and recognize Him for their Sovereigne liege Lord: Nay, the *Roman Catholick* denies not this, for though there were *Bulls* sent to dispense with the English Subjects for their allegiance to Queen *Elizabeth*, yet the Pope did this against Her as he took Her for a *Heretique*, not an *Usurper*: though he knew well enough that She had been crowned Legitimate by the Act of our English Parliament.

The *Crowne* of *England* is adorned and decked with many faire Flowers, which are called, *royall Prerogatives*; and they are of such a transcendent nature, that they are unforseitable, individuall, and untransferable to any other: The *KING* can only summon and dissolve Parliaments: The *KING* can onely Pardon (for when He is Crowned, He is sworn to rule in *mercy* as well as in *justice*.) The *KING* can onely Coyn Money, and enhance or decrie the value of it: The power of electing Officers of State, of Justices of Peace, and Aflue is in the *KING*: He can only grant soveraign Commissions: The *KING* can only wage War, and make Out-landish Leagues: The *KING* may make all the Courts of justice ambulatory with His Person, as they were used of old; 'tis true, the Court of *Common Pleas* must be sedentary in some certain place for such a time; but that expired, 'tis removeable at His pleasure:

The K I N G can only employ Ambassadors and Treat with forain States, &c. These, with other royal Prerogatives which I shall touch hereafter, are those rare and wholesome flowers wherewith the Crowne of *England* is embellished, nor can they stick any where else but in the Crowne, and all confesse the Crowne is as much the K I N G's, as any private man's Cap is his own.

The second regall Instrument is the *Scepter*, which may be called an *inseparable companion*, or a *necessary appendix to the Crowne*; this invests the K I N G with the sole Authority of making Lawes, for before His confirmation all resulls and determinations of Parliament are but Bills or *Προβουλεμα*, they are but abortive things, and meer Embryos; nay, they have no life at all in them till the K I N G puts breath and vigour into them: and the ancient custome was for the K I N G to touch them with His *Scepter*, then they are Lawes, and have a virtue in them to impose an obligation of universall obedience upon all sorts of people, It being an undeniable maxime, That *nothing can be generally binding without the King's royall assent*, nor doth the Law of *England* take notice of any thing without it: This being done, they are ever after stil'd *the King's Lawes*, and the Judges are said to deliver the King's judgments, which agrees with the holy Text, *The King by judgment shall stablish the Land*: nay, the Law presumes the King to be alwaies the sole Judge Paramount, and Lord chief Justice of *England*, for he whom He pleaseth to depute for His chiefest Justice, is but stil'd *Lord chief Justice of the King's Bench*, not Lord chief Justice of *England*, which title is peculiar to the K I N G Himself, and observable it is, that whereas He grants Commissions and Patents to the Lord Chancellour (who is no other then *Keeper of His Conscience*)

science) and to all other Judges, He names the Chief Justice of His own Bench by a short Writ only containing two or three lines: Now, though the *King* be liable to the Law, and is contented to be within their verge, because they are chiefly His owne productions, yet He is still their Protector, Moderator, and Sovereigne, which attributes are incommunicable to any other conjunctly or separately.

Thus the *KING* with His *Scepter*, and by the mature advice of His two Houses of Parl. which are His highest Councel & Court, hath the sole power of making Laws; other Courts of judicature doe but expound them and distribute them by His appointment, they have but *juris dati dictionem* or *declarationem*, and herein, I mean for the Exposition of the Lawes *the twelve Judges* are to be believed before the whole Kingdom besides. They are as the Areopagites in *Athens*, the chief Presidents in *France* and *Spain* in an extraordinary *junta*, as the *Cape-Syndiques* in the *Rota's* of *Rome*, and the Republique of *Venice* whose judgments in point of interpreting Lawes are incontrollable, and preferred before the opinion of the whole Senate whence they received their being; and who hath still power to repeal them, though not to expound them. In *France* they have a Law-maxime, *Arrest donné en Robbe rouge est irrevocable*, which is, a *Scarlet Sentence is irrevocable*, meaning when all the Judges are met in their Robes, and the Client against whom the Cause goes, may chafe and chomp upon the bit, and say what he will for the space of 24 howers against his Judges, but if ever after he traduces them, he is punishable: It is no otherwise here where every ignorant peevish Client, every puny Barister, specially if he become a Member of the House will be ready to arraign and vie knowledge with all the reverend Judges in the Land,

Land, whose judgement in points of Law shold be only tripodicall and sterling: so that he may be truly call'd a just King, and to rule according to Law, who rules according to the opinion of his Judges; therfore, under favor, I do not see how his Majestie for his part could be call'd unjust when he leavied the Ship-money, considering he had the judges for it.

I now take the *Sword* in hand, which is the third Instrument of a King, (and which this short discours chiefly *points at*) it is aswell as the two first, incommunicable and inalienable from his Person; nothing concernes his honor more both at home and abroad; the *Crown* and the *Scepter* are but unweildy and impotent naked indefensible things without it. There's none so simple as to think there's meant hereby an ordinary single sword, such as ev'ry one carrieth by his side, or som imaginary thing or chymera of a sword; No, 'tis the polemical publique sword of the whole Kingdom, 'tis an aggregative compound sword, and 'tis moulded of bell-metall; for 'tis made up of all the ammunition and armes small and great, of all the military strengths both by Land and Sea, of all the Forts, Castles and tenable places within and round about the whole Ile: The Kings of England have had this sword by vertue of their royall signory from all times, the Laws have girded it to their sides, they have employed it for repelling all forren force, for revenging all forren wrongs or affronts, for quelling all intestine tumults, and for protecting the weal of the whole body politike at home: The people were never capable of this sword, the fundamentall constitutions of this Kingdom deny it them; 'tis all one to put the sword in a mad mans hand, as in the peoples; or for them to have a disposing

power in whose hands it shall be. Such was the case once of the French sword, in that notorious insurrection call'd to this day *La Faguerie de Beauvoisin*, when the Peasants and Mechanics had a design to wrest it out of the Kings hand, and to depresse all the Peers & Gentry of the Kingdom; & the business had gone very far, had not the *Prelats* stuck close to the Nobility; But afterwards poor hare-brain'd things they desire the King upon bended knees to take it againe; Such popular puffs have blowen often in *Poland*, *Naples* and other places, where while they sought and fought for liberty by retrenching the regall power, they fool'd themselves into a slavery unawares, and found the rule right, that *excess of freedom turns to thraldom*, and ushers in all confusions. If one shold go back to the nonage of the world, when Governors and Rulers began first, one will find the people desir'd to live under Kings for their own advantage, that they might be restrain'd from wilde exorbitant liberty, and kept in unity; Now *unity* is as requisite for the welbeing of all naturall things, as *entity* is for their being, and 'tis a receiv'd maxim in policy, that nothing preserves Unity more exactly then Royall Government: besides 'tis known to be the noblest sort of sway; In so much that by the Law of Nations, if Subjects of equall degrees, and under differing Princes shold meet, the Subjects of a King shold take pre-dency of those under any Republique, and those of a *successif* Kingdom, of those that are under an Electif.

But to take up the *Sword* again. I say that the *Sword* of public power & authoritie is fit only to hang at the Kings side, & so indeed shold the *great Seal* hang only at his girdle, because 'tis the Key of the Kingdom: which makes me think of what I read of *Charlemain*, how he had the imperiall Seal emboss'd alwaies upon the pommel of his sword,

sword, and his reason was, that he was ready to maintain whatsoever he signed, and sealed.

The Civilians, who are not in all points so great friends to Monarchy as the Common Law of England is, say, there are six *Iura Regalia*, six Regall Rights, viz. 1. *Potestas Indicatoria*, 2. *Potestas vita & necis*, 3. *Armenta*, 4. *Bona adespota*, 5. *Census*, 6. *Monetarum valor*: to wit, Power of Judicature, power of life and death, all kind of arming, masterlesse goods, Sessments, and the value of money.

Among these *Regalias*, we find that *Arming*, which in effect is nought else but the Kings *Sword*, is among the chiefest; and 'tis as proper and peculiar to his person, as either Crown or Scepter. By these two he drawes a loose voluntary love and opinion onely from his Subjects, but by the *Sword* he drawes reverence and awe, which are the chiefest ingredients of allegiance, it being a maxime, *That the best mixture of government is made of feare and love*. With this sword he conferrs honor, he dubbs Knights, he creates magistrats, the Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, the Lord Mayor of London with all other Corporations have their swords from him, and when he entreteth any place corporat, we know the first thing that is presented him is the *Sword*: With this *Sword* he shields and preserves all his people that ev'ry one may sit quietly under his own Vine, sleep securely in his own House, and enjoy sweetly the fruits of his labours.

Nor doth the point of this sword reach only to ev'ry corner of his own dominions, but it extends beyond the seas to gard his Subjects from oppression, and denial of justice, as well as to vindicate the publike wrongs, make good the interests of his Crown, and to assist his confederates; This is the sword that *Edward* the third tied the

Flower deluces unto (which stick still unto it,) when having sent to France to demand that Crown by maternall right, the Counsell there sent him word that the *Crown of France was not tied to a distaff*, to which *scoffing* answer he replied *that then he wold tie it to his sword*, and he was as good as his word. Nor is this publike sword concredited or intrusted by the *people* in a fiduciary conditionall way to the King, but it is properly and peculiarly belonging unto him, as an inseparable concomitant, perpetuall Usher and attendant to his Crowne. The King, we know, useth to maintain all garrisons upon his own charge, not the peeples; he fortifies upon his own charge, not the peeples: And though I will not averr, that the King may impresse any of his Subjects, unlesse it be upon an actual invasion by Sea, or a sudden irruption into his Kingdom by Land, as the Scots have often don, yet at any time the King may raise Volunteers, and those who have received his money, the Law makes it *felony*, if they forsake his service.

Thus we see there's nothing that conduceth more to the glory, and indeed the very essence of a King then the *Sword*, which is the Armes and military strength of his Kingdome; wherfore under favor, there cannot be a greater point of dishonor to a King then to be disarm'd, then to have his Sword taken from him, or dispos'd of and intrusted to any but those whom he shall appoint; for as *à minori ad majus* the Argument often holds, if a privat Gentleman chance to be disarm'd upon a quarrell, 'tis held the utmost of disgraces, much greater and more public is the dishonor that falls upon a King, if after some traverses of difference twixt him and his Subjects, they shold offer to disarm him, or demand his sword of him: when the Eagle parted with his talons, and the Lion with his teeth and ongles, the Apolog tells us how

contemprible afterwards the one grew to be among Birds, the other among Beasts. For a King to part with the Sword politic is to render himself such a ridiculous King, as that logg of wood was which *Jupiter* let down among the froggs for their King at the importunity of their croaking; 'tis to make him a King of clouts, or as the Spaniard hath it, *Rey de Havas*, a Bean-King, such as we use to choose in sport at Twelf-night.

But my hopes are, that the two present Houses of Parlement (for now they may be call'd so, because they begin to *parley* with their King,) wilbe more tender of the honor of their Soverain Liege Lord, which, together with all his Rights and Dignities, by severall solemn Oaths, and by their own binding instruments of *Protestation and Covenant*, (not yet revok'd) they are sworn to maintain, and that they will demand nothing of him which may savour of *Aspartè* or force, but what may hold water hereafter: But now, touching the *Militia* or Sword of the Kingdom, I think, under favor, the King cannot transfer it to any other; for that were to desert the protection of his people, which is point-blank against his Coronation Oath and his Office: What forren Prince or State will send either *Ambassador*, *Resident* or *Agent* to him, when they understand his Sword is taken from him? What reformed forren Church wil acknowledg Him *Defender of the Faith*, when they hear of this? Nay, they who wish England no good will, will go neer to paint him out, as not long since another King was, with a fair velvet Scabbard, a specious golden hilt and chape, but the blade within was of wood. I hope that they who sway now, will make better use of their successes: Many of them know 'tis as *difficult a thing to use a victory well, as to get one*; there is as much prudence requir'd in the one, as prowess in the other,

ther; they wilbe wiser sure then turn it to the dishonor of their King: it being a certaine rule, that the glory of a Nation all the world over depends upon the glory of their King, and if he be any way obscur'd, the whole Kingdom is under an eclipse.

I have observed, that among other characters of gallantry, which forren Writers appropriat to the English Nation, one is, that they use to be most zealous to preserve the Honor of their King; I trust that they who are now upp will return to the steps of their Progenitors, both in this particular and divers other; that their successes may serve to sweeten and moderat things, and suppress the popular Sword which still rages; And it had been heartily wished that a suspension of Arms had preceded this Treaty, which useth to be the ordinary fore-runner, and a necessarie antecedent to all Treaties; for while acts of hostility continue, som ill favour'd newes may intervene which may imbitter and disturb all: nor can it be expected that the proceedings will goe on with that candor and confidence, while the old rancor is still in action; 'tis impossible a sore shold heale till the inflammation be taken away; To cast *water* in: o a wound instead of *oyle* is not the way to cure it: or to cast *oyle* upon a fire instead of *water* is not the way to quench it; poor England hath had a consuming fire within her bowells many yeeres, she is also mortally wounded in all her members, that she is still in a high Fever, which hath made her rave and speak idle a long time; and 'tis like to turn to a *Hellie* if not timely prevented. I pay God she may have no occasion to make use of the same complaint as *Alexander* the great made when he was expiring his last, *Peris turba Medicorum: too many Physitians have undon me.*

To conclude in a word, there is but one only way, under
favor,

favor, to put a period to all these fearfull confusions; it is, to put the great Master-wheele in order, and in its due place again, and then all the inferior wheels will move regularly; let the King be restor'd, and ev'ry one will come to his own, all interests will be satisfied, all things quickly rectified; till this be done, 'tis as absurd to attempt the settling of peace, as if one should go about to set a Watch by the gnomon of an horizontall Diall when the Sun is in a cloud.

*Dolor Capitis
est
Caput Doloris.*

Jam. Howell.

16. Septemb. 1648.

favor to pay a price for all the small coins, it is
 to our great benefit. These are the coins
 which are in use, and when all the nations will move
 regularly, for the kind of action, and every one will com-
 to his own all interests will be satisfied, all things quick-
 ly settled, all this be done, it is related to them, the
 falling of prices, it is not to be feared. What is by
 the opinion of an horizontal Bell when the sun is in a
 cloud.

Peter Caplin
 of
 Cape Delos.

Jam. Howell.

10. September 1848.

The following is a list of the names of the persons
 who have been admitted to the office of the
 Secretary of the Board of Education, since the
 last meeting of the Board, on the 10th of
 September, 1848. The names are given in
 alphabetical order, and are taken from the
 list of names which was presented to the
 Board at that time. The names are given in
 full, and are not abbreviated. The names
 are given in full, and are not abbreviated.

2
A Venice Looking-Glasse:

OR,

A LETTER VV RITTEN

very lately from L O N D O N to R O M E,

by a *Venetian Clarissimo* to Cardinal

Barberino, Protector of the En-

glish Nation, touching these

present distempers.

Wherein, as in a true Mirrour, E N G L A N D may

behold her owne spots, wherein she may see, and

fore-see, her Follies pass'd, her present Danger,

and future Destruction.

Faithfully rendred out of the *Italian*

into *English*.

Fas est, & ab hoste doceri.



Printed in the yeare, 1648.

THE
TRANSLATOR
TO HIS COUNTRY.

O *England*, (specially thou besotted City of *London*) if thou bee'st not past cure, or grown carelesse and desperat of thy selfe, be warn'd by this Stranger, who, having felt thy pulse, and cast thy water very exactly, discovers in thee symptomes of inevitable ruine. Divers of thy owne Children have oftentimes admonish'd thee with teares in their eyes, and terror in their hearts, to recollect thy selfe, but they have been little regarded: Let a *Forreiners* advice then take place, and make some impressions in thee, to prevent thy utter destruction.





TO HIS
E M I N E N C E,

THE LORD
FRANCISCO BARBERINI,
Cardinal of the most holy Apostolick See,
and Protector of the *English* Nation,
at his Palaces in *Rome*.



Y last to your Eminence was but short, in regard I had been but a short time in this Countrey, I have now made a longer sojourn here, and taken a leisurely information of all matters; therefore I shall give your Eminence an account proportionably: For by conversation with the most indifferent, and intelligenc'd men, and by communication with the Ambassadors here resident, I have taken some paines to pump out the truth of things.

I find, that angry star, which hath lowr'd so long upon *Eu-*

rope in generall, hath been as predominant, and cast as direfull aspects upon this poor Iland, as upon any other part: Truly, my Lord, in all probability this people have pass'd the Meridian of their happinesse, and begin to decline extreemly, as well in *Repute* abroad, as also in the common notions of *Religion*, and indeed in the ordinary faculty of *Reason*: I think verily the Ill Spirit never reign'd so much in any corner of the earth by those inhumane and horid things that I have observ'd among them, Nor is it a petty Spirit, but one of the greatest Caco-dæmons that thus drives them on, and makes them so active in the pursuance of their own perdition.

To deduce matters from their Originall, Your Eminency may please to understand, that this King at his accessse to the Crown had deep debts to pay, both of His Fathers, and his own, he was left ingaged in a fresh warre with *Spain*; and had another presently after with *France*, and both at one time, but he came off well enough of those: Afterwards never any Countrey flourished in that envied happinesse, and wanton kind of prosperity; This City of *London* was grown to be the greatest Mart, and mistresse of Trade, of any in the world, Insomuch, as I have been certainly inform'd, the King might have eaten meerly upon His customes 4000 crownes a day: Moreover, she had a vast bank of money being made the *scale* of conveying the King of *Spaines* treasure to *Flanders*: Insomuch that in a few years she had above ten millions of his moneys brought *hither*, which she might have remitted in *specie* or in *merchandise*, and for which this King had five in the hundred for *coynage*; Yet could he not get beforehand with the world, having a sister with so many Nephews and neeces, having a Queen with diverse children of His own, (at least 16 of the Blood-Royall) to maintaine, with divers profuse Courtiers besides, which made Him more parsimonious then ordinary. The Warres then growing more active 'twixt *Spaine* and *France*, as also 'twixt *Holland* and *Spaine* both by Land and Sea, and divers great Fleets of Men
of

of War as well *French* (who were growne powerfull that way) as *Dunkerkers*, *Spaniards*, *Hollanders*, and *Hamburgers*, appearing daily in His narrow Seas, and sayling close by His *Chambers*, the world wondred this King had no greater strength at Sea, in case that any of the foresaid Nations should doe him an affront, as some of them had already done, by denyng to dash their Colours to His Ships: Infomuch that in *Holland* and other places he was pasquill'd at, and pourtrayed lying in his cradle lullaby'd and rock'd asleepe by the Spaniard: Hereupon being by advertisements from His Agents abroad, and frequent advice of His Privie Councell at home, made sensible of the danger, and a kind of dishonour he was falne into, and having intelligence that the French Cardinall began to question his title to the Dominion of the Narrow Seas, considering He employed no visible power to preserve it, He began to consult of meanes to set forth a Royall Fleet: but in regard the Purse of the Crowne was lightly ballasted, and that he had no mind to summon the three Estates, because of some indignities he had received in former Parliaments by the *Puritan* party, (a race of people averse to all Kingly Government, unlesse they may pare it as they please) his then Attorney Generall, a great cryed-up-Lawyer, put it in his Head to impose an old Tax called *Ship-money* upon the Subject, which the said Lawyer did warrant upon his life to be Legall, for he could produce diverse Records how many of his Progenitors had done the like: The King not satisfied with his single opinion, referred it to His Learned Councell, and they unanimously averred it to be agreeable to the Law of the Land; yet this would not fully satisfie the King, but He would have the Opinion of His twelve Judges, and they also affirmed by their severall vouches the said Tax to be warrantable; Hereupon it was imposed and leavied, but some refusing to pay it, there was a suite commenc'd, during which all the Judges were to re-deliver their opinions joynly, and the businesse being maturely debated and canvased in open

Court divers months, and all arguments produc'd *pro & con*, nine of the said twelve Judges concluded it Legal: Thereupon the King continued the imposition of the said Tax, and never was money imployed so much for the Honour and advantage of a Countrey, for he sent out every Summer a Royall fleet to scowre and secure the Seas; he caused a Galeon to be built, the greatest and gallantest that ever spread saile: Nor did he purse up, and dispose of one peny of this money to any other use, but added much of his own Revenues yearly thereunto: So the world abroad cried up the King of *England* to be awake againe; Trade did wonderfully encrease, both Domestic and forrein in all the three Kingdomes; *Ireland* was reduced to an absolute Settlement, the Arreares of the Crown payed, and a considerable Revenue came thence cleerly to the Exchequer of *England* every year, the salaries of all Officers, with the pay of the standing Army there, and all other Charges being defrayed by *Ireland* her self, which was never done before. Yet for all this height of happinesse, and the glorious fruites of the said Ship-money, (which was but a kind of petty insensible Tax, & a thing of nothing to what hath happened since) there were some foolish people in this Land which murmured at it, and cryed out nothing else but a Parliament, a Parliament; and they have had one since with a vengeance.

But before this occasion, it was observed, that the seedes of disobedience, and a spirit of insurrection was a long time engendring in the hearts of some of this peace-pampred People, which is conceived to proceed from their conversation and comerce with three sorts of men, *viz.* the *Scot*, the *Hollander* and the *French Huguenot*. Now an advantage happened that much conduced to necessitate the convoking of a Parliament, which was an ill-favoured traverse that fell out in *Scotland*; For the King intending an Uniformity of Divine worship in all His three Kingdomes, sent thither the *Lyturgie* of this Church, but it found cold and coorse entertainment there, for the whole

Nation

Nation, men, women and children rise up against them : Here-upon the King absolutely revoked it by Proclamation, wherein He declared 'twas never His purpose to presse the practice thereof upon the Consciences of any ; therefore commanded that all things should be in *statu quo prius*, but this would not serve the turn, the *Scot* took advantage hereby to destroy *Hierarchy*, and pull down Bishops to get their demeanes : To which purpose they came with an Army in open Field against their own Native King, who not digesting this indignity, Mustred another *English* Army; which being upon the confines of both Kingdomes, a kind of Pacification was plaistred over for the present. The King returning to *London*, and consulting His second thoughts, resented that insolency of the *Scots* more then formerly : Here-upon He summons a Parliament, and desires aid to Vindicate that Affront of the *Scot*. The *Scot* had strong Intelligence with the Puritan Faction in the *English* Parliament, who seemed to abet his quarell, rather then to be sensible of any nationall dishonour received from him ; which caused that short-lived Parliament to dissolve in discontent, and the King was forced to finde other meanes to raise and support an Army by private Loanes of His Nobler sort of Subjects and Servants : The *Scot* having punctuall Advertisments of every thing that passed, yea, in the Kings Cabinet Councell was not idle all this while, but rallies what was left of the former Army (which by the articles of Pacification should have been absolutely dismissed) and boldly invades *England*, which he durst never have done, if he had not well known that this Puritan Party which was now grown very powerfull here, and indeed had invited him to this expedition, would stand to him. This forrein Army being, by the pernicious close machinations of some mongrell *Englishmen* aforementioned, entred into the Bowels of the Country, the King was forced to call this present Parliament, with whom he complied in every thing, so far as to sacrifice unto them both Judge, Bishop, Councillor and Courtier ; yea, He yeilded to the tumbling down of many tribunalls of Justice, which were an advantage.

vantage to his Prerogative; He assented that the Prelates, who were the most Ancient and Prime Members of the upper House, and had priority of all others, since the first constitution of Parliament in the enrollment of all Acts, He assented I say that these, who were the greatest prop of His Crown should be quite outed from among the Peers; He granted them also a *Trienniall* Parliament, and after that, this *Perpetuall*; which words, to the apprehension of any rationall man, carry with them a grosse absurdity in the very sense of the thing: And touching this last Grant, I had it from a good hand, that the Queen was a friend to this Parliament, and your Eminence knowes how they have requited Her since, but the maine open Councillor to this fatall Act was a *Scot*.

Now the reason which they alledged for this everlasting Parliament was one of the baldest that ever I heard of, it was, that they might have time enough to pay the *Scots* Army, whereas in one morning they might have dispatched that, by passing so many Subsidies for that use, and upon the credit of those, they might have raised what money they would.

The Parliament finding the King so pliable, and His pulse to beat so gently, like ill-natur'd men they fall from inches to ells in seeking their advantages: They grew so peremptory as to demand all the military strength of the Kingdom, the Tower of *London*, with the whole Royall Navy, which they found in an excellent equipage, gramercy shipmony; so that the benefit of Ship-mony, which they so clamoured at, turned most to their advantage of any thing afterwards.

The *Scot* being Fidler-like returned to his Country with mear, drink, and mony, the King went a while after to keep a Parliament there, wherein he filled every blank, they did but ask and have, for He granted them what possibly they could propound, both for their Kirk and State, many received Honour, and they divided Bishops Lands amongst them: for all which unparallel'd Concessions of Princely grace, they caused an Act already in force to be published, *viz.* that it should be
damnable

damnable Treason in the highest degree that could be, for any of the Scots Nation conjunctly or singly to levy armes, or any military Forces, upon any pretext whatsoever, without His Majesties royall Commission; and this they caus'd to be don by way of gratitude, but how they perform'd it afterwards the world knows too well.

The King returning to *London*, in lieu of a wellcom to his two Houses of Parliament (to whom also before his departure he had pass'd more Acts of Grace then all his Progenitors, take them all in a lump) they had patch'd up a kind of *Remonstrance*, which was voted in the dead of night, wherein they expos'd to the world the least moat in former government, and aggravated to the very height every grievance, all which the King had redress'd before; and this *Remonstrance*, which breath'd nothing but a base kind of malice, they presented as a nosegay to their Soverain Prince, to congratulate his safe return from a forren Countrey; which they caus'd to be print'd & publish'd before he could give any answer thereunto. The King finding such a virulent spirit still raiga in the House, and knowing who were chiefly possess'd with it (whom he had impeach'd before, but saw he could get no justice against them) in such an extremity, he did an act like a generous Prince, for taking the *Palgrave* with him, he took the first coach he met withall at his Court gate, and went to his House of Commons in person to demand five Members, which he wold prove to be Traitors in the highest degree, and to be the Authors of all these distempers, protesting upon the word of a King, that they shold have as fair & legall a tryall as ever men had; in the interim he only desir'd that their persons might be secur'd: The walls of both Houses, and the very stones in London street did seem to ring of this high cariage of the Kings, and the sound went thence to the Countrey, whence the silly Plebeians came presently in whole heards to this City, and strowting up and down the streets, had nothing in their mouths, but that the priviledg of Parlemt, the priviledg of Parlemt was broken, though it be the known cleer Law of the Land, that the Parlemt cannot supersede or shelter any treason.

The King finding how violently the pulse of the grossly seduced people did beat, and there having been formerly divers rio-

rous cruets of base Mechaniques and Mariners, who had affronted both his own Court, and the two Houses besides, which the Commons, to their eternall reproach, conniv'd at, notwithstanding that divers motions were made by the Lords to suppress them, the King also having private intelligence that there was a mischievous plot to surprize his person, remov'd his Court to the Countrey.

The King departing, or rather being driven away thus from his two Houses, by this mutinous City, he might well at his going away have obraid her in the same words as *Henry* the 3. did upbraid *Paris*, who being by such another tumultuous rabble driven out of her in the time of the *Ligue*, as he was losing sight of her, he turn'd his face back, and sayed, *Farewell ingratefull Cittie, I will never see thee again till I make my way into thee through thy Walls*: Yet, though the King absented himself in person thus from the two Houses, he sent them frequent messages, that they wold draw into ~~As~~ what he had already assented unto, and if any thing was left yet undon by him, he wold do it; therefore he will'd them to leave off those groundles feares and jealousies wherewith they had amus'd both *Cittie* and *Countrey*; and he was ready to return at all times to his Palace in Westminster, provided that his Person might be secur'd from the former barbarisms & outrages: But in lieu of a dutifull compliance with their Prince, the thoughts of the two Houses ran upon nothing but war: The King then retiring into the North, & thinking with a few of his servants only to go visit a Town of his, he was denied entrance by a fatall unlucky wretch, who afterwards was shamefully executed, with his eldest son, by command of his new Masters of the Parlement: The King being thus shut out of his own town (which open'd the first dore to a bloudy war) put forth a Declaration, wherein he warn'd all his people that they should look to their proprieties, for if *Hee* was thus barr'd of his owne, how could any private Subject be sure to be Master of any thing he had, and herein he was as much *Prophet* as *Prince*; For the Parlement-men afterwards made themselves Land-Lords of the whole Kingdome, it hath been usuall for them to thrust any out of his freehold, to take his bed from under him, and his shirt from off his very back. The King being kept

kept thus out of one of his townes, might well suspect that he might be driven out of another, therefore 'twas time for him to look to the preservation of his Person, and the Countrey came in voluntarily unto him by thousands to that purpose, but hee made choice of a few only to be his gard, as the Parleme-nt-ers had don a good while before for themselves: But now they went otherwise to worke, for they fell a levying, listing, and arming men by whole Regiments and Brigades till they had a verie considerable Army a foot, before the King had one Mus-queteer or Trooper on his side: yet these men are so notorious-ly impudent, as to make the King the first Aggressor of the war, and to lay upon Him all the blood that was spilt to this day, wherein the Devill himself cannot be more shameles. The Parliamenteers having an army of foot and horse thus in per-fect Equipage, 'twas high time for the King to look to him- selfe, therefore he was forced to display his royall Standard, and draw his sword quite out: Thus a cruell and most cruentous civill war began which lasted neer upon foure yeers without intermissioun, wherin there happen'd more battailes, sieges and skirmishes, then passed in the Netherlands in fourescore yeers, and herein the Englishmen may be said to get som credie abroad in the world, that they have the same blood running in their veines (though not the same braines in their skulls) which their Ancestors had, who were observed to be the acti-vest people in the field, impatient of delay, and most desirous of battaile then any Nation.

But it was one of the greatest miracles that ever happen'd in this Land how the King was able to subsist so long against the Parleme-nt-ers, considering the multiplicity of infinite advanta- ges they had of him by water and land: for they had the *Scot*, the *Sea* and the *City* on their side; touching the first, he rushed in as an Auxiliary, with above 20000. Horse and Foot compleatly furnish'd both with small and great ammunition and arms, well cloth'd and money'd: For the second, they had all the Kings Ships well appointed, which are held to be the greatest security of the Island both for defence and offence, for every one of them is accounted one of the moving Castles of the Kingdome: besides they had all the other standing stone-

Castles, Forts, and tenable places to boot : Concerning the last, (viz. the City) therein they had all the wealth, bravery, and prime ammunition of England, this being the onely Magazin of men and money : Now if the King had had but one of these on his side, he had in all probability crush'd them to nothing : yet did he bear up strangely against them a long time, and might have don longer, had he kept the campane, and not spent the spirits of his men before Townes ; had he not made a disadvantageous election of som Commanders in chief, and lastly, had he not had close *Traitors* within dores, as well as open *Rebells* without ; for his very Cabinet Councell, and Bed-Chamber were not free of such vermin, and herein the Parlemeuteers spent unknown sums and were very prodigall of the Kingdomes money.

The King, after many traverses of war, being reduced to a great streight by crosse successes and Counsells, rather then to fall into the hands of the Parlemeuteers, withdrew himselfe in a Servingmans disguise to the Scors army, as his last randevous, and this plott was manag'd by the French Agent then residing here ; A man wold think that that Nation wol'd have deem'd it an eternall honor unto them to have their own King and Countrey-man throw himself thus into their armes, and to repose such a singular trust in them upon such an Extremity : but they corresponded not so well with him as he expected, for though at first when the Parlemeuteers solicited their *dear Brethren* for a delivery of the Kings person unto them, their note was then, if any forren petty Prince had so put himself upon them, they could not with honor deliver him, much lesse their own Native King ; yet they made a sacrifice of him at last for 800000. Crownes ; whereupon *Bellicure* the French Ambassador being convoyed by a Troop of horse from the King towards London, to such a stand, in lieu of larges to the souldiers, he drew out an halfe crown peece, and asked them how many pence that was, they answered 30. *He replied, for so much did Judas betray his Master, and so he departed*

And now, that in the cours of this Historicall Narration I have touch'd upon *France*, your Eminence may please to understand, that nothing allmost could tend more to the advantage of

that King, then these commotions in England, considering that he was embark'd in an actuall war with the House of *Austria* and that this Iland did do *Spain* som good offices; among other, by transport of his treasure to Dunkerk in English bottomes, wherunto this King gave way, and somtimes in his own Galeons, which sav'd the Spainard neer upon 20. in the hundred, then if he had sent it by way of Genoa; so that som think, though France made semblance to resent the sad condition of her Neighbour, and thereupon sent the Prince of *Harcour*, and the foresaid Monsieur *Bellicure* to compose matters, yet she never really intended it, as being against her present interest and engagements: yet the world thinks it much that she shold publicly receive an Agent from these Parlemeuteers, and that the French Nobility who were us'd to be the gallantest men in the world to vindicate the quarrels of distressed Ladies, are not more sensible of the outrages that have bin offer'd a daughter of France, specially of *Henry the great's*.

But to resume the threed of my Narration, the King (and with him, one may say, England also) being thus bought and sold, the Parlemeuteers instead of bringing him to Westminster, which had put a Period to all distempers tosd him up and downe to private houses, and kept the former Army still asfoot: And truly I think there was never Prince so abus'd, or poor people so baffled, and no people but a purblind besotted people wold have suffred themselves to be so baffled: for notwithstanding that no Enemy appeer'd in any corner of the Kingdom, yet above 20000. Tagaroons have bin kept together ever since to grind the faces of the poore, and exhaust the very vitall spirits of town and Countrey, and keep them all in a perfect slavery: Had the Parleмент-men, when the Scots were gone, brought their King in a generous and frank way (as had well becom'd Englishmen) to sitt among them, and trusted to him (which of necessity they must do at last) as they had gain'd more honor far in the world abroad, so they had gain'd more upon his affections then I beleieve they will ever do hereafter.

But to proceed, the King having bin a good while prisoner to the Parleмент, the Army snatch'd him away from them, and som of the chiefeft Commanders having pawn'd their soules un-

to him to restore him speedily, in lieu thereof they tumbled him up and down to sundry places, till they juggled him at last to that small Ile where now he is surrounded with a gard of strange faces and if happily he begins to take delight in any of those faces, he is quickly taken out of his sight. These harsh usages hath made him becom all gray and overgrown with hair, so that he lookes rather like som Silvan Satyr then a Soverain Prince: And truly my Lord the meanest slave in *St. Marks* gallies or the abiect's Captif in *Algier* bannier is not so miserable as he in divers kinds, for *they* have the comfort of their wives, children and friends, they can convey and receive Letters, send Messengers upon their errands, and have privat discours with any; all which is denied to the King of great Britain, nay the young Princes his children are not permitted as much as to ask him blessing in a letter. In so much that if he were not a great King of his passions, and had a heart cast in an extraordinary Mould, these pressures & those base aspersions that have bin publicly cast upon him by the Parleмент it self, had bin enough to have sent him out of the world ere this, and indeed 'tis the main thing they drive at, to torture his brain, and tear his very heartstrings if they could: so that wheras this foolish ignorant people speak such horrid things of our *Inquisition*, truly my Lord 'tis a most gentle way of proceeding being compar'd to this Kings persecutions.

As the King himselve is thus in quality of a captif, so are all his Subjects becom perfect slaves, they have fool'd themselves into a worse slavery then *Jew* or *Greek* under the *Ottomans*, for they know the bottom of their servitude by paying so many Sultaneesses for every head; but here, people are put to endles, unknowne, tyrannicall Taxes, besides *plundring* and *Accize*, which two words, and the practise of them (with *storming* of Townes) they have learnt of their pure brethre of Holland: and for *plundrings*, these Parlementeer Saints think they may robb any that adheres not to them as lawfully as the *Jews* did the *Egyptians*: 'Tis an unsommable masse of money these Reformers have squandred in few yeers, whereof they have often promis'd and solemnly voted a publike account to satsifie the Kingdome: but as in a hundred things more, so in this pre-

cious particular they have dispens'd with their Votes: they have consumed more treasure with pretence to *purge* one Kingdome, then might have served to have *purchas'd* two; more (as I am credibly told) then all the Kings of England spent of the public stock since the *Saxon* Conquest: Thus have they not only begger'd the whole Island, but they have hurl'd it into the most fearfullst Chaos of confusion that ever poore Countrey was in; they have torne in pieces the reines of all Government, trampled upon all Lawes of heaven and earth, and violated the very Dictamens of nature, by making mothers to betray their sonnes, and the sonnes their fathers, but specially that great *Charter*, which is the *Pandect* of all the Lawes and Liberties of the free-born Subject, which at their admission to the House they are solemnly sworn to maintaine, is torn in flitters: besides those severall Oaths they forg'd themselves, as the *Protestation* and *Covenant*, where they voluntarily sweare to maintain the Kings Honor and Rights, together with the established Lawes of the Land, &c. Now I am told, that all Acts of Parlemt here are Lawes, and they carry that Majestie with them, that no power can suspend or repeale them, but the same power that made them, which is the King sitting in full Parlemt; these mongrell Politicians have bin so notoriously impudent as to make an inferior *Ordinance* of theirs to do it, which is point-blank against the very fundamentalls of this Government, and their owne Oaths, which makes me think that there was never such a perjur'd pack of wretches upon earth, never such Monsters of mankind.

Yet this simple insatuated peeple have a Saint-like opinion of these Monsters, this foolish Citie gards them daily with Horse and Foot, whereby she may be sayd to kisse the very stones that are thrown at her, and the hand whence they came, which a dogg wold not do: But she falls to recollect her self now that she begins to be pinch'd in Trade, that that her *Mint* is starv'd, and that the Prince commands both Sea and River: yet the leading'st men in her Common-Councell care not much for it, in regard most of them have left traffiqueing abroad, finding it a more easie and gainefull way of trading at home, by purchasing Church-lands, plunder'd goods, and debts upon
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the *Public Faith*; thus the Saints of this Iland turn godlinesse into gaine.

Truly my Lord, I give the English for a lost Nation, never was there a more palpable oblaſſion of the brain, and a more viſible decay of reaſon in any race of men: it is a ſtrange judgement from heaven, that a people ſhould not be more ſenſible how they are becom ſlaves to Rebels, and thoſe moſt of them the ſcum of the Nation, which is the baſeſt of miſeries: how they ſuffer them to tyrannize by a meer arbitrary extrajudiciall power o're their very ſoules and bodies, o're their very liſes and livelihoods; how their former freedom is turn'd to fetters, Molehills into Mountaines of grievances, *Ship-money* into *Accize*, Juſtice into Tyranny: For nothing hath bin and is daily ſo common amongſt them as imprifonment without charge, and a charge without an accuſer, condemnation without apparance, and forfeitures without conviction.

To ſpeak a little more of the King, if all the infernall fiends had ligu'd againſt him, they could not have deſign'd & diſgorg'd more malice: they wold have laid to his charge his fathers death, as arrand a lie as ever was hatch'd in hell: they wold make him fore-know the inſurrection in Ireland, whereas the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador here, & his Confefſor who is a very reverend *Irish* man, told me, that he knew no more of it then the grand *Mogor* did: they charge him with all the bloud of this civill warre, wheras they and their instruments were the firſt kindlers of it, and that firſt prohibited trade: they intercepted and printed his privat letters to his Queen, and hers to him, (Oh barbarous baſeneſſe!) but therin they did him a pleaſure, though the intent was malicious, their aym in all things being to imbitter and envenom the hearts of his people towards him; and this was to render him a glorious and well-belov'd Prince, and for making him rich, all which they had vow'd to do upon paſſing the Act of Continuance, they have made him poorer then the meaneſt of all his vaſſalls, they have made him to have no propriety in houſe, goods, or Lands, or as one may ſay, in his wife and children: 'Twas uſuall for the father to hunt in his Park while the ſon hunted for his liſe in the field, for the wife to lye in his bedds, while the husband layed wait to murder

murder him abroad; they have seiz'd upon and sold his privat Hangings and Plate, yea his very Cabinets, Jewells and Pictures.

Not are they the honorablest sort of people, and men nobly extracted (as in Scotland) that do all this, (for then it were not so much to be wondred at) but they are the meanest sort of Subjects, many of them Mechaniques, whereof the lower House is full; specially the subordinate Committees, who domineer more ore Nobles and Gentry, then the Parliament-Members themselves their Masters.

Touching those few Peers that sit now voting in the upper House, they may be sayed to be but meer Cyphers, they are grown so degenerate as to suffer the *Commons* to give them the Law, to ride upon their backs, and do most things without them: There be many thousand Petitions that have been recommended by these Lords to the lower House, which are scornfully throw into corners and never read; their Messengers have us'd to dance attendance divers houres and dayes afore they were vouchsafed to be let in or heard, to the eternall dishonor of those Peers, and yet poor spirited things they resent it not: The Commons now command all, and though, as I am inform'd, they are summon'd thither by the Kings Originall Writt but to *consent* to what the King and his great Counsell of Peers (which is the true Court of Parlemt) shall resolve upon; They are now from *Consenters* becom the chiefest *Counsellors* yea *Consrovers* of all; nay som of this lower House fly so high as to term themselves *Conquerors*, and though in all conferences with the Lords they stand bare before them, yet by a new way of mix'd Committees they cary themselves as *Collegues*: These are the men that now have the vogue, and they have made their Priviledges so big swoln, that they seem to have quite swallowed up both the Kings Prerogatives, and that of the Lords: These are the *Gianders*, and *Sages* of the times, though most of them have but crack'd braynes and crazy fortunes; Nay som of them are such arrant Knaves and coxcombs, that 'tis questionable whether they more want common honesty, or common sense; nor know no more what belongs to true policy then the left legg of a joint-stooke: They are grown so high a tiproes,

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that they seem to scorn an Act of Amnestie, or any grace from their King, whereas some of them deserve to be hang'd as oft as they have haire upon their heads; nor have they any more care of the common good of *England* then they have of *Lapland*, so they may secure their persons, and continue their Power and Authority, is sweet, though it be in Hell. Thus, my Lord, is *England* now govern'd, so that 'tis an easy thing to take a prospect of her ruine; The Scot is now the rising man, who is the third time struck into her bowells with a numerous Army: They say he hath vow'd never to return till he hath put the Crown on the Kings head, the Scepter in his hand, and the sword by his side; if he do so, it will be the best thing that ever he did, though some think that he will never be able to do *England* as much good as he hath don her hurt; He hath extremely outwitted the English of late yeers: And they who were the causes of his first and last coming in, I hold to be the most pernicious Enemies that ever this Nation had; for 'tis probable that *Germany* will be sooner free of the *Swed*, then *England* of the *Scot*, who will stick close unto him like a burr, that he cannot shake him off; He is becom already Master of the Englishmans soul, by imposing a religion upon him, and he may hereafter be master of his body.

Your Eminence knowes there is a periodical fate hangs over all Kingdoms after such a revolution of time, and rotation of fortunes wheele; the cours of the world hath bin, for one Nation, like so many nailes, to thrust out another; But for this Nation, I observe by conference with civers of the saddest and best weighdest men among them, that the same presages foretell their ruine as did the *Israelites* of old, which was a murmuring against their Governors; It is a long time that both *Judges* *Bishops*, and *privy Counsellors* have bin mutter'd at, wherof the first shold be the oracles of the *Law*, the other of the *Gospell*, the last of *State-affaires*, and that our judgments shold acquiesce upon theirs; Here as I am inform'd, 'twas common for evry ignorant client to arraign his Judge, for evry puny Clerk to censure the Bishop; for evry shallow-brain home-bred fellow to descant upon the results of the Councell Table: and this spirit of contradiction and contumacy hath bin a long time foment-

ing in the minds of this people, infus'd into them principally, by the Puritanicall Faction. Touching the second of these (I mean Bishops) they are grown so odious (principally for their large demeanes) among this people, as *Monks* were of old, and one may say it is a just judgment fallen upon them, for they were most busy in demolishing *Convents* and *Monasteries*, as these are in destroying *Cathedralls* and *Ministers*; But above all, it hath bin observ'd that this people hath bin a long time rotten-hearted towards the splendor of the Court, the very glory of their King; and the old establish'd Government of the land: 'Tis true there were a few small leakes sprung in the great vessell of the State, (and what vessell was ever so tite but was subject to leakes?) but these wiseakers in stopping of one have made a hundred: Yet if this Kings reign were parallell'd to that of Queen *Elizabeth's*, who was the greatest Minion of a people that ever was, one will find that she stretch'd the Prerogative as much: In her time as I have read in the Latin Legend of her life, som had their hands cut off for writing against her marching with the Duke of *Anjou*, others were hang'd at Tyburn for reducing her government; she pardon'd thrice as many Roman Priests as this King did, she pass'd divers Monopolies, she kept an Agent at Rome, she sent her Sargeant at Armes to pluck out a Member then sitting in the House of Commons by the eares, and clap'd him in prison; she call'd them sawcy fellows to meddle with her *Prerogative*, or with the government of her household, she mannag'd all forren affaires, specially the warrs with *Ireland* soly by her privy Counsell; yet there was no murmuring at her reign, and the reason I conceive to be, that there was neither Scot or Puritan had then any stroke in *England*.

Yet, for all their disobedience and grumbings against their Liege Lord the King, this people are exactly obedient to their new Masters of the House of Commons, though they sit there but as their *Servants* and entitle themselves so; and also though in lieu of the small scratches which England might happily have receiv'd before (all which the King had cur'd) these new Masters have made such deep gashes in her, and given her such deadly wounds, that I believe are incurable.

My Lord, I find by my researches, that there are two great

Idolls in this Kingdome the greatest that ever were, they are the *Parliament* and the *Pulpit*; 'tis held a kind of blasphemy, if not a sin against the Holy Ghost to speak against the one, and the whole body of Religion is nailed unto the other, for there is no devotion here at all but preaching, which God wor is little better then prating. The abuse of these two hath bin the source of all the distempers which now raige: touching the latter, it hath serv'd as a subservient Engin to prop up the power and popularity of the first; these malicious Pulpit-men breath out nothing thence but either sedition, schisme or blasphemy: poore shallow brain'd Sciolists, they wold question many things in the old Testament, and find Apocrypha in the New: And such is the violence wherewith the minds of men and women are transported towards these Preachmen, and no other part of devotion besides, that in all probability they will in time take a surfeit of them: so that give this giddy peeple line enough there will be no need of *Catholique* Arms to reduce them to the Apostolic Church, they will in time pave the way to it themselves, and be glad to return to *Rome* to find out a Religion again.

There was here before, as I am informed, a kind of a face of a Church, there were some solemnities, veneration and decencies us'd that a man might discover some piety in this peeple; there was a publick Liturgie that in pithy Patheticall prayers reach'd all occasions; the Sacraments were administred with some reverence, their Churches were kept neat and comly; but this nasty race of miscreants have nothing at all of sweetnesse, of piety and devotion in them; 'tis all turn'd to a satious kind of more zeal after learning, as if Christianity had no sobriety, consistence, or end of knowledg at all: These silly things, to imitate the Apostles time, wold have the same form of discipline to govern whole Nations, as it did a chamberfull of men in the infancy of the Church, they wold make the same coat serve our Saviour at 30. yeers, which fitted him at three: 'Tis incredible how many ugly sorts of heresies they daily harch, but they are most of them old ones newly furbish'd; they all relate to *Aerimus*, a perfect hater of Bishops, because he could not be one himself. The two Sectaries which sway most, are the *Presbyterians*.

byterians and *Independents*, the *Presbyterian* is a spawn of a *Puritan*, and the *Independent* a spawn of the *Presbyterian*: there's but one hop 'twixt the first and a *Jew*, and but half a hop 'twixt the other and an *Infidell*; they are both opposite to Monarchy and Hierarchy, and the latter would have no Government at all, but a parity and promiscuous confusion, a race of creatures fit only to inhabit Hell: and one of the fruits of this blessed Parlement, and of these two Sectaries is that they have made more *Jewes* and *Athiests* then I think there is in all Europe besides; but truly may Lord I think the judgments of Heaven were never so visible in any part of the Earth, as they are now here, for there is *Rebell* against *Rebell*, *House* against *House*, *Cittie* against *Army*, *Parlement* against *Scot*, but these two Sectaries I mean the *Presb, terian* and *Independent*, who were the fire-brands that put this poor Iland first in a flame, are now in most deadly feud one against the other (though they both concur in this to destroy government:) And if the King had time enough to look only upon them, they would quickly hang, draw, and destroy one another.

But indeed all Christian Princes should observe the motions & successes of these two unlucky Incendiaries, for if they should ligue together againe (as they have often plaid fast and loose one with another) and prevail here, this Iland wold not terminate their designs, they wold puzzle all the world besides. Their Preachmen ordinarily cry out in the Pulpit, there is a great work to be done upon earth, for the reforming all mankind, and they are appointed by Heaven to be the chief Instruments of bringing it about: They have already bin so busie abroad, that (with vast sommes of money) they brought the *Swed* upon the *Dane*, and the very Savages upon the English Cavalier in *Virginia*; and could they confederat with *Turk*, or *Tartar*, or Hell it self against them, they wold do it: they are monstrously puff'd up with pride, that they stick not to call themselves *Conquerors*; and one of the chief ring-leaders of them, an ignorant home-bred kind of *Brewer*, was not ashamed to vaunt it publicly in the Commons House, that if he had but 20000. men, he wold undertake to march to *Constantinople*, and pull the *Ottoman* Emperour out of his throne.

Touching the other grand Idoll the *Parlement*, 'tis true that
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the primitive constitution of Parleмент in this Iland was a wholsome peece of policy, because it kept a good correspondence, and clos'd all ruptures twixt the King and his people, but this thing they call Parlement now, may rather be term'd but a cankle of one, or indeed a *Conventicle* of *Schismatiques*, rather then a great Counsell; 'tis like a kind of headlesse Monster, or som ectropiated carkas; for there is neither King nor Prelate, nor scarce the seventh part of Peers and Commons, no not the twelfth part fairely elected; neverthelesse they draw the peeple, specially this City, like so many stupid animalls, 'to adore them.

Yet though this institution of Parlement be a wholsom thing in it self, there is in my judgment a great incongruity in one particular; and I believe it hath bin the cause of most distempers; It is, That the *Burgesses* are more in number then the *Knights of Shires*; for the *Knights* of the *Shires* are commonly Gentlemen well born, and bred, and vers'd in the Lawes of the Land, as well as forren governments, divers of them; but the *Burgesses* of Townes are commonly Tradesmen, and being bred in Corporations, they are most of them inclining to Puritanism, and consequently to popular government; these, exceeding the *Knights* in number, carry all before them by plurality of Voices, and so puzzle all: And now that I have mentioned *Corporations*, I must tell your Lordship, that the greatest solœcism in the policy of this Kingdom, is the number of them; especially this monstrous City, which is compos'd of nothing els but of *Corporations*; and the greatest errors that this King, specially his Father committed, was to suffer this town to spread her wings so wide; for she bears no proportion with the bignesse of the Iland, but may fit a Kingdom thrice as spacious; she engrosseth and dreines all the wealth and strength of the Kingdom; so that I cannot compare *England* more properly then to one of our *Cremona* geese, where the custom is, to fatten onely the heart, but in doing so the whole body growes lank.

To draw to a conclusion, This Nation is in a most sad and desperate condition, that they deserved to be pittied, and preserved from sinking, and having cast the present state of things and all interests into an equall balance, I find, my Lord there be three waies to do it, one good, and two bad:

1. The first of the bad ones is the *Sword*, which is one of the scourges of heaven, especially the *Civil sword*.

2. The second bad one is the Treaty, which they now offer the King in that small Iland where he hath bin kept Captif so long, (in which quality the world will account him still while he is detain'd there) and by that Treaty to bind him as fast as they can, and not trust him at all.

3. The good way is, in a free confiding brave way (Englishmen like to send for their King to London, where City, and Countrey shold petition him to summon a new and free full Parlement, which he may do as justly as ever he did thing in his life, these men having infring'd as well all the essentiall Priviledges of Parlement, as ev'ry puntillio of it, for they have often risen up in a confusion without adjournment, they had two Speakers at once, they have most perjuriously and beyond all imagination betrayed the trust both King and Countrey repos'd in them, subverted the very fundamentalls of all Law, and plung'd the whole Kingdom in this bottomlesse gulf of calamities: another Parlement may happily do som good to this languishing Iland, and cure her convulsions, but for these men that arrogat to themselves the name of Parlement (by a locall puntillio only because they never stirr'd from the place where they have bin kept together by meer force) I find them by their actions to be so pervers, so irrational and refractory, so far given over to a reprobate sense, so fraught with rancor, with an irreconcilable malice and thirst of blood, that *England* may well despair to be heal'd by such Phlebotomists, or Quacksalvers; besides they are so full of scruples, apprehensions, and jealousies proceeding from black guilty soules, and gawl'd consciences, that they will do nothing but chop Logic with their King, and spin out time to continu their power, and evade punishment, which they think is unavoydable if there should be a free Parlement.

Touching the King he comports himself with an admired temper'd equanimity, he invades and o'remasters them more and more in all his answers by strength of reason, though he have no soul breathing to consult withall, but his owne Genius: he gaines wonderfully upon the hearts and opinion of his people, and

and as the Sun useth to appear bigger in winter, and at his declension in regard of the interposition of certain meteors 'twixt the eye of the beholder and the object, so this King being thus e'reclouded and declined shines far more glorious in the eyes of his people; and certainly these high morall vertues of constancy, courage and wildom com from above; and no wonder, for Kings as they are elevated above all other peeple and stand upon higher ground, they sooner receive the inspirations of heaven; nor doth he only by strength of reason outwit them, but he wooes them by gentlenes and mansuetude; as the Gentleman of Paris who having an Ape in his house that had taken his only child out of the cradle, and dragged him up to the ridge of the house, the parent with ruthfull heart charmed the Ape by faire words and other blandishments to bring him softly down, which he did; England may be said to be now just upon such a precipice, ready to have her braines dash't out, and I hope these men will not be worse natur'd then that brute animal, but will save her.

Thus have I given your Eminence a rough account of the state of this poor and pittifully deluded peeple, which I wil perfect when I shall com to your presence, which I hope will be before this Autumnall Equinox; I thought to have sojourn'd here longer, but that I am growne weary of the clime, for I feare there's the other two scourges of heaven that menace this Island, I mean the famin and pestilence, especially this City, for their prophanenes, rebellion and sacriledge: it hath bin a talk a great while whether *Anti Christ* be com to the world or no, I am sure *Anti Jesus*, which is worse, is among this peeple, for they hold all venetation, though voluntary proceeding from the inward motions of a sweet devoted soule, and causing an outward genuflexion, to be superstitious, insomuch that one of the Synodicall Saints here printed and published a Book entitling it against *Iesu worship*.

So in the profoundest posture of reverence I kisse your vest, being

London, this 16. of
August, *Stylo loci*,
1648.

My Lord,

Your Eminences most humbly devoted

WINTER DREAMS

*---Quæ me suspensum Insomnia terrent? Virg.
Sæpe futurarum præsagia Somnia Rerum.*



Printed Anno Domini
Quando ReX AngLotum vici vi<itabat Captivus,
1649.

The Printer to the Reader.

BEcause the Interpretation of this Dream may be obvious to all Capacities, I have presumed, with the Authors leave, to prefix here the names of those Countreys he hints at.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The States of Holland. | 6. The Kingdom of France. |
| 2. High Germany. | 7. The Kingdoms of England, |
| 3. The Kingdom of Naples. | and the confusions thereof |
| 4. The Republic of Venice. | by way of Apolog. |
| 5. The Kingdoms of Spain. | 8. The Scots. |





A Winter Dream.

IT was in the dead of a long Winter night, when no eyes were open but Watchmen, and Centinell's, that I was fallen soundly asleep, the Cinque-Ports were shut up closer then usually, and my sences so treble lock'd, that the Moon, had she descended from her watry Orb, might have don much more to me then she did to *Endymion* when he lay snooring upon the brow of *Latmus* Hill; nay, (be it spoken without prophane-ness) if a rib had bin taken out of me that night, to have made a new model of a woman, I shold hardly have felt it.

Yet, though the Cousin-german of Death had so strongly seiz'd thus upon the exterior parts of this poore Tabernacle of flesh, my inward were never more actif, and fuller of employments then they were that night.

*Pictus imaginibus, formisq; fugacibus adstat
Morpheus, & variis fingit nova vultibus ora.*

Me thought my soul made a fallie abroad into the world, and fetch'd a vast compas; she seem'd to soar up and slice the air, to crosse seas, clammer up huge Hills, and never rested till she had arriv'd at the *Antipodes*: Now som of the most judicious Geometricians and Choro-graphers hold that the whole Masse of the Earth being round like the rest of her fellow Elements, ther be places, and poizing parts of the Continent, there be

Peninsulas, Promontories and Islands upon the other face of the Earth that correspond and center with all those Regions and Isles that are upon this superficies which we tread; Countries that symbolize with them in qualities, in temperature of air and climate, as well as in nature of soil; The Inhabitants also of those places which are so perpendicularly opposite, do sympathize one with another in disposition, complexions and humors, though the Astronomers would have their East to be our West, and so all things *vice versa* in point of position, which division of the Heaven is only mans institution.

But to give an account of the strange progress my soule made that night, the first Country she lighted on was a very low flat Country, and it was such an odd amphibious Country, being so indented up and down with Rivers and arms of the sea, that I made a question whither I should call it Water or Land; yet though the *Sea* be invited and usher'd in into some places, he is churlishly pen'd out in some other: so that though he foam and swell, and appear as high Walls hard by, yet they keep him out, maugre all his roaring and swelling.

As I wandered up and down in this Watry Region, I might behold from a straight long Dike whereon I stood, a strange kind of Forrest, for the trees mov'd up and down; they look'd afar off as if they had bin blasted by thunder; for they had no leaves at all; but making a neerer approach unto them, I found they were a numberlesse company of Ship Masts, and before them appear'd a great Town incorporated up and down with Water; As I mused with my self upon the sight of all this, I concluded, that the Inhabitants of that Country were notable industrious people, who could give Law so to the angry *Ocean*, and occupie those places where the great *Leviathan* should tumble and take his pastime in; As my thought ran thus, I met with a man, whom I conjectur'd to be 'twixt a Marchant and a Mariner, his salutation was so homely, the air also was so foggie that me thought it stuck like cobwebs in his Mustachos, & he

was

was so dull in point of motion, as if his veines had bin filld with buttermilk in lieu of blood: I began to mingle words with him, and to expostulate something about that Countrey and people; and then I found a great deal of downright civilities in him: He told me that *They* were the only men who did miracles of late yeers; Those innumerable piles of stones you see before you in such comely neat fabriques, is a place (said he) that from a FishMarket in effect is com to be one of the greatest *Marts* in this part of the world, which hath made her swell thrice bigger then she was 50. yeers ago; and as you behold this floating Forrest of Masts before her mole, so if you could see the foundations of her houses, you shold see another great Forrest, being rear'd from under ground upon fair piles of timber, which if they chance to sink in this Marshy soyl, we have an art to scrue them up again. We have for 70. yeers and above without any intermission, except a short-liv'd truce that once was made, wrasted with one of the greatest Potentates upon Earth, and born up stoutly against him, gramercy our two next neighbour Kings, and their *Reason of State*, with the advantage of our situation. We have *fought* our selfs into a free State, and now quite out of that ancient alteageance we ow'd him; and though we pay 20. times more in taxes of all sorts then we did to him, yet we are contented: We have turn'd *War* into a *trade*, and that which useth to *beggar* others, hath *benefited* us: Besides, we have bin and are still the rendezous of most discontented Subjects, when by the motions of unquiet consciences in points of Religion, or by the fury of the sword, they are forc'd to quit their own Countreys, who bring their arts of Manufacture, and moveables, hither; In so much that our Lombards are full of their goods, and our banks superabound with their *gold* and silver which they bring hither in *specte*. To secure our selfs, and cut the Enemy more work, and to engage our Considerats in a war with him, we have kindled fires in evry corner; and now that they are together by the Eares, we have bin content lately,

lately, being long woo'd thereunto, to make a peace with that King to whom we once acknowledged vassalage; which King out of a height of spirit, hath spent 500. times more upon us for our reduction, then all our Countrey is worth; But now he hath bin well contented to renounce and abjure all claimes and rights of Sovereignty over us; In so much, that being now without an Enemy, we hope in a short time to be masters of all the comerce in this part of the world, and to eat our Neighbours out of trade in their own Comodities: We fear nothing but that exces of Wealth, and a surfet of ease may make us careles and breed quarrells among our selfs, and that our Generall, being married to a great Kings daughter, may——

Here he suddenly broke the threed of his discourse, and got hastily away, being hal'd by a ship that was sailing hard by.

Hereupon my soul took wing again, and cut her way through that foggy condens'd aire, till she lighted on a fair, spacious, cleare Continent, a generous and rich Soile mantled up and downe with large woods, where, as I rang'd to and fro, I might see divers faire Houses, Townes, Palaces and Castles, looking like so many *Carkases*, for no humane soule appear'd in them; me thought I felt my heart melting within me in a soft resentment of the case of so gallant a Countrey, and as I stood at amaze, and in a kind of astonishment, a goodly personage makes towards me, whom both for his comportment, and countenance, I perceiv'd to be of a finer mould then that companion I had met withall before: by the trace of his looks I guessed he might be som Nobleman that had bin ruin'd by som disaster: having acosted him with a fitting distance, he began in a Masculin strong winded language full of aspirations and rough collision of Consonants, to tell me as followeth: Sir, I find you are a stranger in this Countrey, because you stand so agast at the devastations of such a fair piece of the Continent, then know Sir, because I beleieve you are curious to carry away with you the causes thereof, that those ruthfull objects

jects which you behold, are the effects of a long lingring war, and of the fury of the Sword, a cruentous civill War that hath rag'd here ubove 30. yeares: one of the grounds of it was the infortunate undertaking of a Prince, who liv'd not far off in an affluence of all earthly felicity; he had the greatest Lady to his wife, the best purse of money, the fairest Stable of horse, and choicest Library of books of any other of his neighbour Princes. But being by desperate and aspiring counsellors put upon a Kingdome, while he was catching at the shadow of a Crowne, he lost the substance of all his own ancient possessions: by the many powerfull alliances he had (which was the cause he was pitched upon) he fead continued long; for among others a *Northern* King took advantage to rush in, who did a world of mischiefs, but in a few yeers that King and he found their graves in their own ruins neer upon the same time; but now, may heaven have due thanks for it, there is a peace concluded, a peace which hath bin 14. long yeers a moulding, and will I hope, be shortly put in execution; yet 'tis with this fatall disadvantage, that the said Northerne people, besides a masse of ready money we are to give them, are to have firme footing, and a warm nest ever in this Countrey hereafter, so that I fear we shall hear from them too often: upon these words this noble personage fetch'd a deep sigh, but in such a generous manner, that he seem'd to breake and check it before it came halfe forth.

Thence my soule taking her flight o're divers huge and horrid cacuminous mountaines, at last I found my selfe in a great populous Towne, but her buildings were miserably battered up and downe, she had a world of Palaces, Castles, Convents and goodly Churches: as I stepped out of curiosity into one of them, upon the West side there was a huge Grate, where a creature all in white beckned at me, making my approach to the Grate, I found her to be a Nun. a lovely creature she was, for I could not distinguish which was whiter, her *bue* or her *habit*,

habit, her vaile or her face, it made me remember (though in a dream my self) that saying, *If Dreams and wishes had been true, there had not been found a true maid to make a Nun of ever since a Cloyster'd life began first among women*; I asked her the reason how so many ugly devastations should befall so beautifull a City, she in a dolorous gentle tone, and ruthfull accents, the tearstrickling down her cheeks like so many pearles, (such pearly teares that wold have dissolv'd a Diamond) sobb'd out unto me this speech: Gentle Sir, 'tis far beyond any expressi-
ons of mine, and indeed beyond humane imagination to conceive the late calamities which have befallen this faire though infortunate City, a pernicious popular Rebellion broke out here upon a sudden into most horrid barbarismes, a Fate that hangs over most rich popular places that swim in luxe and plenty; but touching the grounds thereof, one may say that rebellion entred into this City, as sin first entred into the world by an *apple*: For our King now in his great extremities having almost halfe the world banding against him, and putting but a small tax upon a basket of fruit to last only for a time, this *fruit-tax* did put the peeples teeth so on edge, that it made them gnash against the Government, and rush into Armes; but they are sensible now of their own follies, for I thinke never any place suffered more in so short a time: the civill combustions abroad in other Kingdomes may be said to be but small squibs compar'd to those horrid flakes of fire which have rag'd here, and much adoe we had to keep our *Vestall fire* free from the fury of it: in lesse then the revolution of a yeer it consum'd above fourscore thousand soules within the walls of this City; But 'tis not the first time of forty, that this luxurious foolish people hath smartered for their insurrections and insolencies, and that this mad *horse* hath o'rethrowne his Rider, and drawn a worse upon his back; who instead of a saddle, put a pack-saddle and Panniers upon him: but indeed the voluptuousnesse of this people was growne ripe for the judgement of heaven; she

she was then beginning to expostulat with me, about the state of my Countrey, and I had a mighty mind to satisfie her, for I could have corresponded with her in the relation of as strange things, but the Lady *Ahadesse* calling her away, she departed in an instant, obedience seem'd to be there so precise and punctuall.

I steer'd my course thence through a most delicious Countrey to another City that lay in the very bosome of the Sea, she was at first nothing els but a kind of posie made up of dainty green hillocks, tied together by above 400. bridges, and so coagulated into a curious Citie; though she be espous'd to *Neptune* very solemnly once evry yeer, yet she still reserves her maydenhead, and beares the title of the *Virgin Citie* in that part of the world; But I found her tugging mainly with a huge Giant that wold ravish her; He hath shrewdly set on her skirts, and a great shame it is, that she is not now assisted by her Neighbours, & that they shold be together by the eares when they shold do so necessary a work, considering how that great Giant is their common Enemy; and hath lately vow'd *seven yeers* warrs against her; specially considering, that if he comes once to *ravish* her, he will quickly *ruin* them; She (to her high honor be it spoken) being their only rampart against the incurfion of the said Giant, and by consequence their greatest security.

From this *Maiden Citie*, mee thought, I was in a trice carried over a long gulf, and so through a Midland Sea, into another Kingdome, where I felt the Clime hotter by some Degrees; a rough hew'n soile; for the most part, it was, full of craggie barren hills; but where there were valleys and water enough, the countrey was extraordinarily fruitfull, whereby nature (it seems) made her a compensation for the sterility of the rest. Yet notwithstanding the hardship of the soyl, I found her full of Abbeys, Monasteries, Hermitages, Convents, Churches, and other places of devotion; As I lov'd there a while, I encountred a grave

man in a long black cloak, by the fashion whereof, and by the brimms of his hat, I perceived him to be a Jesuit; I clos'd with him, and question'd with him about that Countrey: He told me the King of that Countrey was the greatest Potentat of that part of the world; and, to draw power to a greater unitie, they of our *order* could be well contented, that he were universall Head over Temporalls, because 'tis most probable to be effected by him, as we have already one universall Head over Spiritualls: This is the Monark of the Mines, I mean of Gold and Silver, who furnishes all the world, but most of all his own Enemies with money, which money foments all the warrs in this part of the world: Never did any earthly Monark thrive so much in so short a tract of time; But of late yeers he hath bin illfavouredly shaken by the revolt and utter defection of two sorts of Subjects, who are now in actuall armes against him on both sides of him at his own doors. There hath bin also a long deadly feud 'twixt the next tramontan Kingdom and him, though the Queen that rules there be his own sister, an unnaturall odious thing: But it seems God Almighty hath a quarrell of late yeers with all earthly Potentats; for in so short a time there never happen'd such strange shocks and revolutions: The great Emperour of *Ethiopia* hath bin outed, he and all his children by a petty companion: The King of *Chinaa* greater Emperour then he, hath lost almost all that huge Monarchy by the incursion of the *Tartar*, who broke ore the Wall upon him; The grand *Turk* hath bin strangled, with 30. of his Concubines; The Emperur of *Muscovy* hath bin content to beg his life of his own vassalls, & to see before his face divers of his chief Officers hack'd to peeces, & their heads cut off & steep'd in strong water, to make them burn more bright in the market place. Besides the above mentioned, this King hath also divers Enemies more, yet he bears up against them all indifferently well, though with
infinite

infinite expence of treasure: and the Church, specially our Society, hath stuck close unto him in these his exigents: whence may be inferr'd, that let men repine as long as they will at the possessions of the Church, *they are the best anchors to a State in a storme*, and in time of need to preserve it from sinking; besides acts of charity wold be quite lost among men, did not the wealth of the Church keep life in them: Hereupon drawing a huge paire of Beads from under his cloak, he began to aske me of my Religion; I told him I had a long journey to go, so that I could not stay to wait on him longer; so we parted, and me thought I was very glad, to be rid of him so well.

My soule then made another flight over an Assembly of hideous high hills, and lighted under another Clyme, on a rich and copious Countrey resembling the form of a Lofsenge, but me thought, I never saw so many poor peepie in my life; I encountred a Peasan, and asked him what the reason was, that there shold be so much poverty in a Countrey where there was so much plenty: Sir, they keep the Commonaltry poor in pure policy here; for being a peeple, as the world observes us to be, that are more humerous then others, and that love variety and change, if we were suffered to be pamper'd with wealth, we wold ever and anon rise up in tumults, and so this Kingdome shold never be quiet, but subject to intestine broyles, and so to the hazard of any invasion: But there was of late a devillish Cardinall, whose *humour* being as sanguin as his *habit*, and working upon the weaknes of his Master, hath made us not onely poore, but stark beggars, and we are like to continue so by an eternall war, wherein he hath plung'd this poore Kingdom, which war must be maintained with our very vitall spirits: but as dejected and indigent as we are, yet upon the death of that ambitious Cardinall, we had risen up against this, who hath the Vogue now, (with whom he hath

left his principles) had not the fearfull example of our next transmarin Western neighbours, and the knowledge we have of a worse kind of slavery, of those endles arbitrary taxes, and horrid confusions they have fool'd themselves lately into, utterly deterr'd us; though we have twenty times more reason to rise then ever they had: yet our great City hath shew'd her teeth, and gnash'd them ilfavouredly of late, but we find she hath drawn water only for her owne Mill, we fare little the better, yet we hope it will conduce to peace, which hath been so long in agitation. I cannot remember how I parted with that Peasan, but in an instant I was landed upon a large Island, and me thought, 'twas the temperat'st Region I had been in all the while; the *heat* of the Sun there is as harmles as his *light*, the evening *serenes* are as wholesome there, as the morning *dew*; the *Dog-daies* as innocuous as any of the two *Equinoxes*. As I rang'd to and fro that fair Iland, I spied a huge City whose length did far exceed her latitude, but neither for length or latitude did she seem to beare any politicall proportion with that Iland: she look'd, me thought, like the Jesuits hat whom I had met withall before, whose brimms were bigger then the crowne, or like a petticoat, whose fringe was longer then the body. As I did cast my eyes upwards, me thought I discern'd a strange Inscription in the aire which hung just over the midst of that Citie written in such huge visible characters, that any one might have read it, which was this: *Woe be to the bloody City.*

Hereupon a reverend Bishop presented himselfe to my view, his gray haire, and grave aspect struck in mee an extraordinary reverence of him: so performing those complements which were fitting, I asked him of the condition of the place, he in a submisle sad tone, with clouds of melancholy waving up and downe his lookes, told me, Sir, this Iland was reputed few years since to have been in the
com-

completeſt condition of happineſſe of any part on earth, inſomuch that ſhe was repin'd at for her proſperity and peace by all her neighbours, who were plung'd in warre round about her, but now ſhe is fallen into as deep a gulf of miſery, and ſervitude, as ſhe was in a height of felicity and freedom before: Touching the grounds of this change, I cannot impute it to any other then to a ſurſet of happineſſe; now *there is no ſurſet ſo dangerous as that of happineſſe*: There are ſuch horrid diviſions here, that if they were a foot in hell, they were able to deſtroy the Kingdom of Satan: truly Sir, there are crept in more opinions among us about matters of Religion, then the Pagans had of old of the *Summum bonum*, which *Varro* ſaith were 300. the underſtandings of poor men were never ſo puzzled & diſtracted; a great while there were two oppoſit powers who ſwayed here in a kind of equality that people knew not whom to obey, many thouſands complied with both, as the men of *Calecut* who adore God and the Devill, (*Tantum Squantum*, as it is in the Indian language) the one for love, the other for feare: there is a monſtrous kind of wild liberty here that ever was upon earth; that which was complain'd of as a ſtalking horſe to draw on our miſeries at firſt, is now only in practice, which is meer arbitrary rule, for now both *Law*, *Religion*, and *Allegiance* are here arbitrary: Touching the laſt, 'tis quite loſt, 'tis permitted that any one may prate, preach, or print what they will in derogation of their anointed King: which word *King* was once a Monosyllable of ſome weight in this Ile, but 'tis as little regarded now as the word *Pope* (among ſom) which was alſo a mighty Monosyllable once among us: the rule of the Law is, that the King can do no wrong, there is a contrary rule now crept in, that the King can receive no wrong; and truly Sir, 'tis a great judgement both upon Prince and people, upon the one, that the love of his vaſſalls ſhould be ſo alienated from him; upon the other, that their hearts

hearts shold be so poyson'd , and certainly 'tis the effects of an ill spirit ; both the one and the other in all probability tend to the ruine of this Kingdom. I will illustrat this unto you, Sir, by an Apologue as followeth.

There happen'd a shrewd commotion & distemper in the Body Naturall 'twixt the *Head* and the *Members* ; not onely the *Noble* parts (som of them) but the common inferior organs also banded against him in a high way of unnaturall presumption; The heart, which is the source of life, with the *Pericardiu* about it, did swell against him; the *Liver*, which is the shop of sanguification, gather'd ill blood: all the humors turn'd to *Choler* against him ; The Arms lift up themselves against him, neither back, hams or knees wold bow to him, nay the very feet offer'd to kick him; The foure and twenty ribs, the reines, the *Hypocondrium*, the *Diaphragma*, the *Miseraic*, & *Emulgent* veins were fil'd with corrupt blood against him : yea the *Hypogastrium* and the bowells made an *intestin* war against him. While the feud lasted, it hapned that these tumultuary Members fell out among themselves ; The *Hand* wold have all the fingers equall, nay the *toes* wold be of even length, & the rest of the subservient members wold be independent : They grew so foolish, that they wold have the *fondament* to be where the *mouth* is, the *breast* where the *back*, the *belly* where the *braine*, and the *yard* where the *nose*, the *sholders* shold be no more said to be backwards, nor the *leggs* downwards ; A bloody quarrell fell 'twixt the *Heart* and *Liver*, which of them receiv'd the first formation, and whither of the two be the chiefest officine of sanguification, which question bred so much *gaul* 'twixt the *Aristotelians* & the *Galenists*, While this *Spleen* & strange *tympany* of pride lasted, it cau'd such an ebullition and heat in the masse of *bloud*, that it put the Microcosm, the whole Body in a high burning Feaver or Frenzy rather, which in a very short time grew to be a *Heptic*, and so all perish'd by a fatall consumption.

I fear the same fate attends this infortunate Iland, for such as was the condition of that naturall head, this Apolog speaks of, the same is the case of the politic Head and Body of this Iland; Never was Soverain Prince so banded against by his own Subjects, never was the patience of a Prince so put upon the tenter; He is still no lesse then a Captif, his children are in banishment in one Countrey, his Queen in another, the greatest Queen of blood upon earth; a Queen that brought with her the greatest portion that ever Queen did in treasure; yet in twenty yeers and upwards, her jointure hath not bin sealed as it shold be; nor hath she bin crown'd all this while according to matrimoniall Articles; notwithstanding that, for the comfort of this Nation, and the establishment of the Throne, she hath brought forth so many hopefull Princes.

But now Sir; because I see you are so attentive, and seem to be much mov'd at this Discourse, as I have discover'd unto you the generall cause of our calamities, which was not onely a satiety, but a surfeit of happinesse, so I will descend now to a more particular cause of them; it was a Northern Nation that brought these cataraacts of mischief: upon us; and you know the old saying,

Out of the North

All ill comes forth.

Far be it from me to charge the whole Nation herewith; no, but onely some pernicious Instruments that had insinuated themselves, and incorporated among us, and sway'd both in our Court and Counsells: They had a hand in every Monopoly; they had out of our Exchequer, and Customs neer upon 400000. Crowns in yerly Pensions, *vis & modis*; yet they could not be content, but they must puzzle the peace and policy of this Church and Seate: and though they are people of differing Intellectuals, differing Lawes, Customes, and Manners unto us, yet for matter of consci-

ence.

ence they wold bring our necks into their yoaik, as if they had a greater talent of reason, & cleerer illuminations, as if they understood Scripture better, and were better acquainted with God Almighty then we, who brought them first from Paganisme to Christianity, and also to be reformed Christians: but it seems, matters have little thriven with them; nay the visible hand of heaven hath bin heavily upon them divers wayes since they did lift *their* hands against their *native King*; For notwithstanding the vast summs they had hence, yet is the generality of them as beggarly as ever they were; besides, the Civill Sword hath rag'd there as furiously as here, and did as much execution among them. Moreover the Pestilence hath beene more violent, and sweeping in their chief Town then ever it was since they were a people. And now lately thers the notablest dishonour befalln them that possibly could light upon a Nation, in that 7000. of ours shold upon even ground encounter, kill, slay, rout and utterly discomfit thrice as many of theirs, though as well appointed and arm'd as men could be: And truly Sir, the advantages that accru to this Nation are not a few by that exploit; For of late years that Nation was cried up abroad to be a more Martiall people then we, and to have baffled us in open field in divers traverfes: besides, I hope a small matter will pay now their Arrerages here, and elsewhere; but principally, I hope they will not be so busie hereafter in our Court and Counsell, as they have been formerly.

Another cause of our calamity is a strange race of people sprung up among our selfs, who were confederat with those of the North; they wold make Gods House cleane, and put out the candle of all ancient learning & knowledg; they would sweep it only by the light of an *Ignis fatuus*: but 'tis visibly found that they have brought much more rubbish into it; and wheras in reforming this house, they shold rather find out the *great* that is lost, they go about to take away the

the *mite* that's left, and so put *Christs* Spouse to live on meer almes: true it is, there is a kind of *Zeal* that burns in them, (& I could wish there were so much *piety*) but this zeal burns with too much violence and presumption, which is no good symptom of spirituall health, it being a rule, that as the naturall heat, so the spirituall shold be moderat, els it commonly turns to a frenzy: and that is the thing which causeth such a giddines and distraction in their braines; This (proceeding from the suggestions of an ill spirit) puffs them up with so much mentall pride, for the Devill is so cunning a Wrastler, that he oftentimes lifts men up to give them the greater fall: they think they have an inerring spirit, and that their *Diall* must needs go tru, howsoever the Sun goes: they wold make the *Gospell*, as the *Caddies* make the *Alchoran*, to decide all civill temporall matters under the large notion of *flander*, whereof they to be the Judges, and so in time to hook in all things to their *Classis*: I believe if these men were dissected when they are dead, there would be a great deale of Quick-silver found in their braines.

*Proh Superi, quantum mortalia pectora caeca.
Nunc habent! -----*

But I could pittie the *giddinesse* of their braines, had they not so much *gaules* in their breasts, were they not so thirsting after blood, so full of poison and irreconcilable malice; in so much that it may be very well thought, these men are a kin to that race which sprung out of the Serpents reeth: these are they which have seduced our great Counsell, and led this foolish City by the nose to begin and foment this ugly War, insomuch that if those numberlesse bodies which have perisht in these commotions, were cast into her streets, and before her doores, many thousand Citizens noses wold bleed of pure guilt.

Not to hold you long, these are the men, who have bas-
fled

lied common *sense*, blasted the beams of *nature*, and offered violence to *reason*; these are they who have insatuated most of the people of this Island; so that whereas in times past, som call'd her the Ile of *Angells*, she may be term'd now the Ile of *Gulls*, or more properly the Ile of *Doggs*, or rather indeed the Ile of *Walls*, there is such a true *Lycanthropy* com in among us: I am loth to call her the Island of *Devills*, though she hath bin branded so abroad.

To conclude Sir, the glory of this Isle is quite blasted; 'tis tru they speake of peace, but *while the King speaks to them of it, they make themselves ready for battell*; I much fear, that *Ixion*-like, we imbrace a cloud for peace, out of which ther will issue our *Gentawes*, and *Monsters*, as sprung out of that cloud.

Touching that ancient'st holy *Order* whereof you see me to be; I well hoped, that in regard they pretended to *reform* things only, they wold not have quite extirpated, but *regulated* only this *Order*: it had bin enough to *brayle* our wings, not to have fear'd them: to have lopp'd & prun'd, not to have destroid root & branch of that ancient tree which was planted by the hands of the Apostles themselves: In fine Sir, we are a lost people, 'tis no other *Dadalus*, but the high *Dewy* of heaven can clue us out of this labyrinth of confusions, can extricat us out of this maze of miseries: the Philosopher saith, 'tis impossible for man to quadrat a *Circle*; so 'tis not in the power of man, but of God alone, to make a loyall Subject of a Roundhead: Among other things that strangers report of this Island, they say that *Winter here hath too many tears in his eyes*: Helas Sir, 'tis impossible he shold have too many now, to bewaile the lamentable base slavery, that a free-born people is com to: and though they are grown so tame as to kisse the rod that whips them, yet their Taskmasters wil not throw it into the fire.

Truly Sir, as my tongue is too feeble to expresse our miseries,

ries, so the plummet of the best understanding is too short to fathom the depth of them.

With this, the grave Venerable Bishop giving me his benediction, fetcht such a sigh, that wold have rended a rock asunder; and suddenly vanish'd (me thought) out of my sight up towards Heaven. I presently after awoke about the dawnsings of the day, when one could hardly discern Dog from Wolf; and my soule, my *Animala vagulablandula*, being re-entred through the Horn gate of sleep into her former mansion, half tyr'd after so long a Peregrination, and having rub'd my eyes, distended my limms, and return'd to a full expegefaction, I began to call my self to account touching those world of objects my fancy had represented unto me that night; and when by way of reminiscence I fell to examine and ruminare upon them; Lord, what a masse of *Ideas* ran in my head! but when I call'd to mind the last Countrey my soule wandred in, me thought I felt my heart like a lump of lead within me, when I considerd how far every circumstance might be applied to the present condition of *England*: I was meditating with my self what kind of dream this might be; whereupon I thought upon the common division that Philosophers make of dreames, that they are either

{ Divine,
 { Diabollcall,
 { Naturall, or
 { Humane.

For the first, they are *Visions* more properly or *Revelations*, whereof there are divers examples in the holy Oracles of God, but the puddled cranies of my brain are not roomes clean enough to entertain such: Touching the second kind, which com by the impulses of the Devill, I have heard of divers of them, as when one did rise up out of his sleep, and fetcht a poyniard to stab his bedfellow, which he had don,

had he not bin awake; Another went to the next chamber abed to his mother, and wold have ravish'd her; but I thank God, this dream of mine was not of that kind? Touching the third species of dreames, which are *naturall* dreames, they are according to the humor which predominats; if Melancholy sway, we dream of black darksom devious places; if Phlegm, of waters; if Choler, of frayes, fightings and troubles; if Sanguin predominat, we dream of green fields, gardens, and other pleasant representations; and the Physitian comes often to know the quality of a disease by the nocturnall objects of the patients fancy.

Humane dreams relate to the actions of the day past, or of the day following, & som representations are clear & even; others are amphibious, mongrell, distorted and squalid objects, according to the species of things in troubled matters; and the object is cleer or otherwise, according to the tenuity or the grossnes of the vapors which ascend from the ventricle up to the brain.

Touching my dream, I think it was of this last kind, for I was discourfing of, and condoling the sad distempers of our times the day before: I pray God som part of it prove not propheticall; for, although the Frenchman sayeth, *Songes sont Mensonges*, dreames are delusions, and that they turn to contraries; yet the Spaniard hath a saying,

*Et ciego sonnavaque via,
T era lo que querria.*

The blind man dreamt he did see light,

The thing he wish'd for happen'd right.

Insomuch that some Dreams oftentimes prove tru; as *S. Austin* makes mention of a rich Merchant in *Milan*, who being dead, one of his Creditors comes to his son to demand such a sum of money which he had lent his father; the son was confident 'twas paid, but not finding the Creditors Receipt, he was impleaded and like to be cast in the Sute, had not his fathers

fathers Ghost appeared to him, and directed him to the place where the Acquittance was, which he found the next day accordingly. *Galen* speaks of one that dreamt he had a wooden leg, and the next day he was taken with a dead Palsie in one whole side. Such a Dream was that of *William Rufus*, when he thought he had felt a cold gust passing through his bowells; and the next day he was slain in the guts, by the glance of an arrow, in new Forrest, a place where he and his Father had committed so many Sacrileges. I have read in *Artimedorus*, of a woman that dreamt she had seen the pictures of three faces in the Moone like her self, and she was brought to bed of three daughters a little after, who all died within the compas of a moneth. Another dreamt, that *Xanthus* water ran red, and the next day he fell a spitting of blood.

To this I will add another fore-telling Dream, whereof I have read, which was thus: two young Gentlemen being travelling abroad in strange Countreyes, and being come to a great towne, the one lay far in the Citie, the other in an Hostry without the walls in the Suburbs: he in the City did dream in the dead of night, that his friend which he had left in the Suburbs rush'd into his chamber panting and blowing, being pursued by others, he dreamt so againe, and the third time he might see his friends Ghost appeering at his beds side with blood trickling down his throat, and a Poyniard in his brest, telling him; Dear friend, I am come now to take my last farewell of thee, and if thou rise betimes, thou shalt meet me in the way going to be buried; the next morning his friend going with his Host towards the Inn in the Suburbs where he left his friend, they met with a Cart laden with dung in the way, which being staid and search'd, the dead body was found naked in the dung.

I will conclude with a notable Dreame that *Osman* the great Turk had, not many yeers since, a few dayes before he

was murdered by his Janizaries, 1623. He dreamt, that being mounted upon a huge Camell, he could not make him go, though he switch'd and spur'd him never so much, at last the Camell overthrew him, and being upon the ground, onely the bridle was left in his hand, but the body of the Camell was vanished: the *Musi* not being illuminated enough to interpret this Dream, a *Santon* who was a kind of Idiot, told him, the Camell represented the *Ottoman Empire*, which he not being able to govern, he should be o'erthrown, which two dayes after proved tru.

By these, and a cloud of examples more, we may conclude, that Dreams are not altogether impertinent, but something may be gathered out of them; though the application and meaning of them be denied to man, unlesse by speciall illumination.

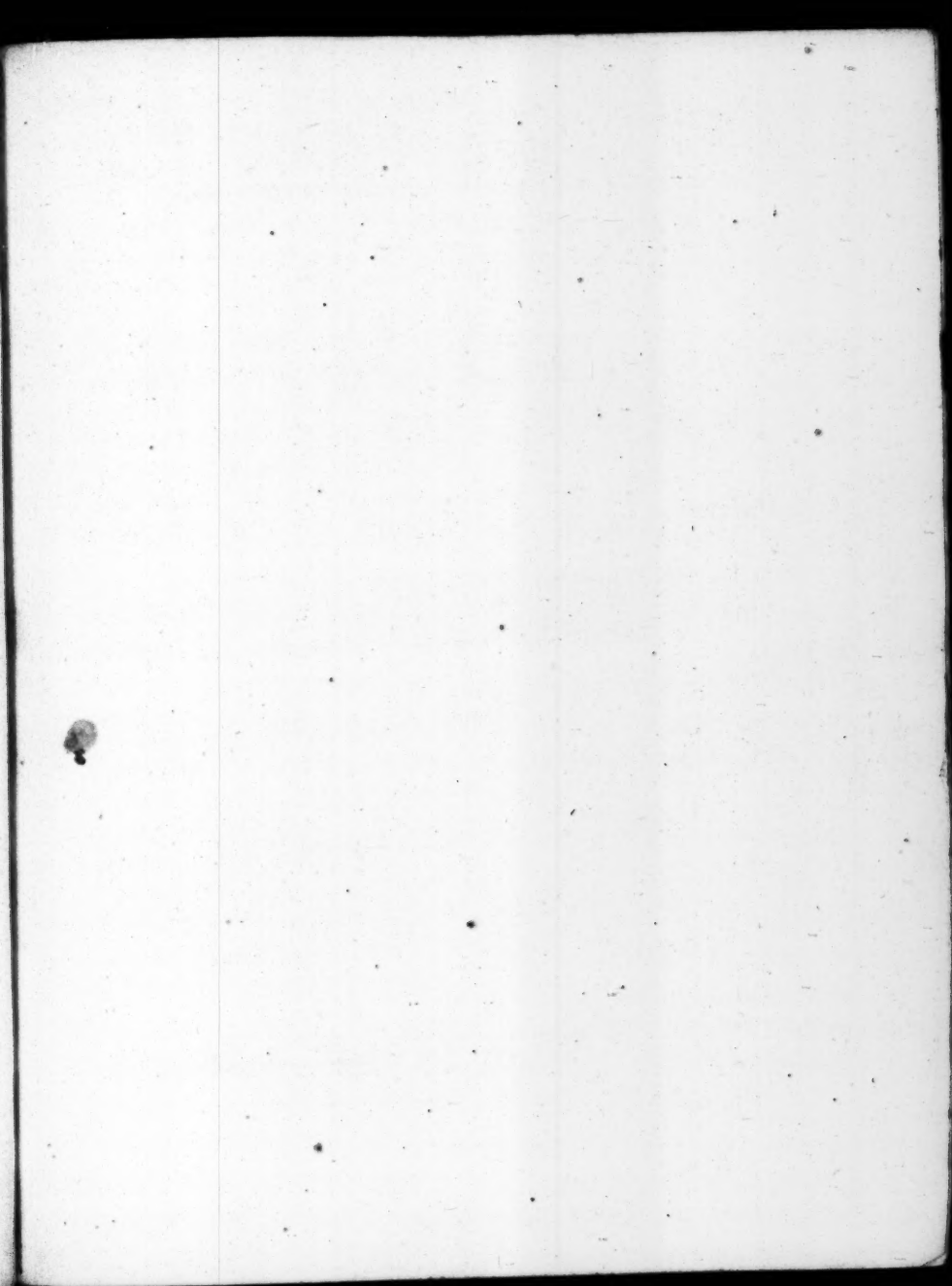
Somnia venturi sunt praeſcia ſape diei.

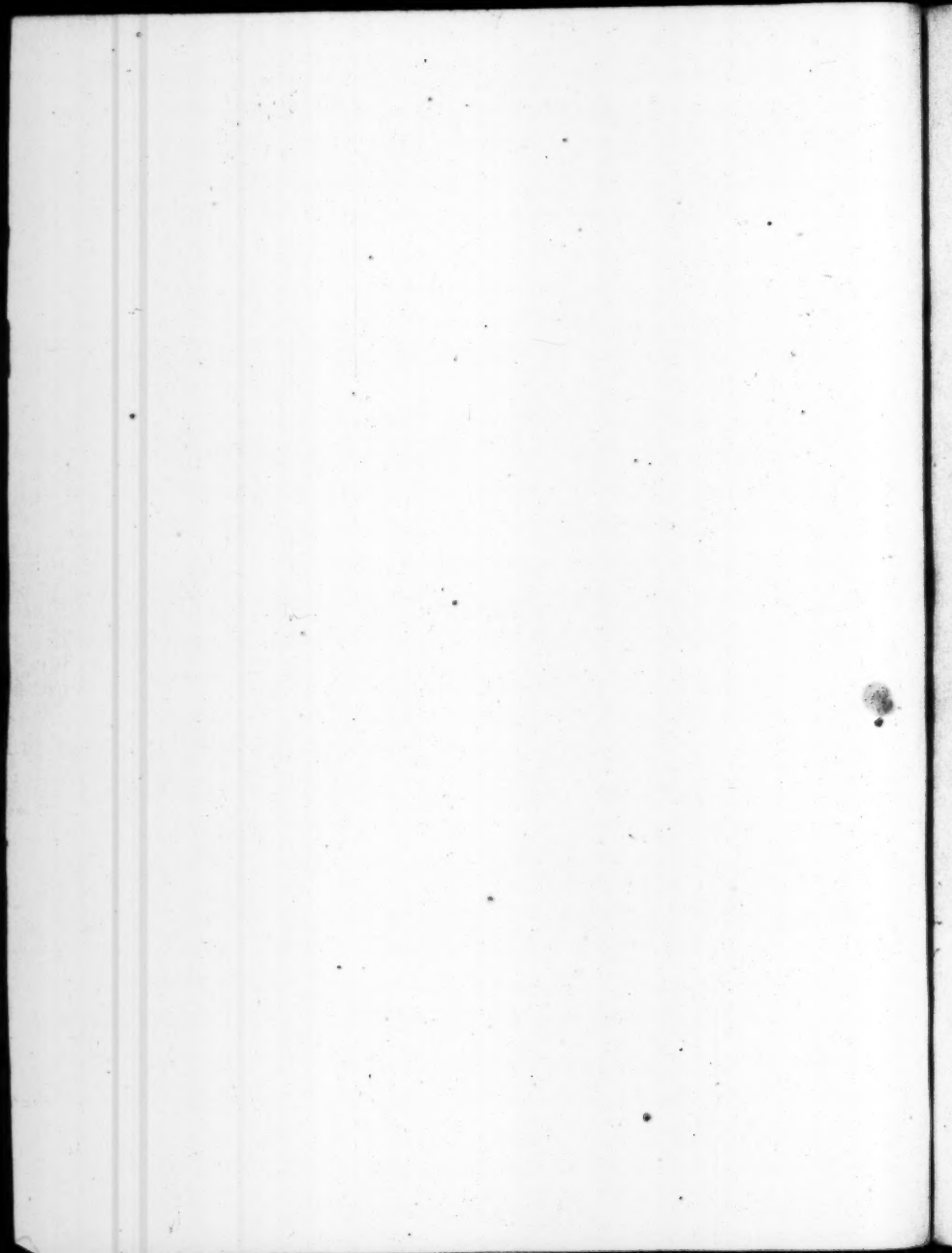
By Dreames we oft may gueſſe

At the next dayes ſucceſſe.

THUS have you a rough account of a rambling *Noctivagation* up & down the world: I may boldly ſay, that neither Sir *John Mandevile*, or *Coryat* himſelf travell'd more in ſo ſhort a time: whence you ſee what nimble Poſtillions the *Animal Spirits* are, and with what incredible celerity the *imagination* can croſſe the *Line*, cut the *Tropiques*, and paſſe to the other *Hemiſphere* of the world; which ſhewes, that humane ſoules have ſomething in them of the Almighty, that their faculties have a kind of ubiquitary freedom, though the body be never ſo under reſtraint, as the Authors is.

The laſt Countrey that's here aim'd at is knowne already, I leave the application of the reſt to the *discerning Reader*, to whom only this Dream is addreſſ'd.





A
LETTER
TO THE
EARLE
OF
PEMBROOKE

Concerning the Times, and the sad
condition both of Prince and People.

The Land mourneth because of Oaks.

Printed in the Yeare, 1647.





To the Right Honourable *Philip* Earle
of *Pembrok*, and *Montgomery*, Knight
of the most Noble Order of the

Garter, and one of His Majesties most

Honourable Privy Counsell, &c,

My Lord,

THIS Letter requires no Apo'logie, much lesse any pardon, but may expect rather a good reception, and thanks, when your Lordship hath seriously perused the contents, and ruminated well upon the matter it treats of, with your second and third thoughts, which usually carry with them a greater advantage of wisdom: It concernes not your body, or temporall estate, but things reflecting upon the noblest part of you, your soule, which being a beame of Immortality, and a type of the Almighty, is incomparably more precious, and rendreth all other earthly things to be but bables and transitory trifles. Now, the strongest tye, the solemnest engagement and stipulation that can be betwixt the soule and her Creator, is an *Oath*. I doe not understand common tumultuary rash oaths, proceeding from an ill habit, or heat of passion upon sudden contingencies, for such oaths bind one to nought else but to repentance. No, I mean serious and legall oaths, taken with a calm prepared spirit, either for the asserting of truth, and conviction of falshood, or for fidelitie in the execution of some Office, or binding to civill obedience and Loyaltie, which is one of the essentiall parts of a Christian. Such publick oaths legally made with the Royall assent of the So-

veraigne from whom they receive both legalitie and life, else they are invalid & unwarrantable, as they are religious acts in their own nature, so is the taking and observance of them part of Gods honor, & there can be nothing more derogatory to the high Majesty and holinesse of his name, nothing more dangerous, destructive & damnable to humane souls then the infringing and eluding of them, or omission in the performance of them. Which makes the *Turks*, of whom Christians in this particular may learn a tender peece of humanity, to be so cautious, that they seldom or never administer an oath to Greek, Jew, or any other Nation, and the reason is, that if the Party sworn doth take that Oath upon hopes of some advantage, or for evading of danger and punishment, and afterwards rescinds it, they think themselves to be involved in the Perjurie, and accessary to his damnation: Our Civill Law hath a Canon consonant to this, which is, *Mortale peccatum est ei prae stare juramentum, quem scio verisimiliter violaturum;* 'Tis a mortall sin to administer an Oath to him who I probably know will break it; To this may allude another wholesome saying, *A false Oath is damnable, a true Oath dangerous, none at all the safest.* How much then have they to answer for, who of late years have fram'd such formidable coercive generall Oaths to serve them for engines of State to lay battery to the Consciences and Soules of poore men, and those without the assent of the Sovereign, and opposed point blank to former Oaths they themselves had taken: these kind of Oaths the City hath swallowed largely in grosse, and the Country in detaile, which makes me confidently beleeve that if ever that saying of the holy Proppher, *The Land mournes for Oaths*, was applicable to any part of the habitable earth, it maybe now applied to this desperate Island.

But now I come to the maine of my purpose, and to those Oaths your Lordship hath taken before this distracted

Red time, which the world knowes, and your conscience can testifie, were divers; They were all of them Solemn, and some of them Sacramentall Oaths (and indeed, every Solemn Oath among the Ancients was held a Sacrament:) They all implied, and imposed an indispenfible fidelity, Truth and loyalty from you to your Sovereigne Prince, your Liege Lord and Master the King: I will make some instances: Your Lordship tooke an Oath when Knight of the Bath to love your Sovereigne above all earthly Creatures, and for His Right and dignity to live and die:

By the Oath of Supremacy you swear to beare faith and true allegiance to the Kings Highnesse, and to your power to defend all Iurisdiccions, Privileges, Preheminences and Authorities belonging to His Highnesse.

Your Lordship took an Oath when Privie Counsellor, to be a true and faithfull Servant unto Him, and if you knew or understood of any manner of thing to be attempted, done, or spoken against His Majesties Person, Honour Crown, or Dignitie, you sweare to let, and withstand the same to the uttermost of your power, and either cause it to be revealed to Himselfe, or to others of His Privy Counsell: The Oaths you took when Bedchamberman, & L. Chamberlain bind you as strictly to His Person.

Your Lordship may also call to memorie when you were installed Knight of the Garter, (whereof you are now the oldest living except a K. of Denmark) you solemnly swore to defend the Honour, and Quarrels, the Rights and Lordship of your Sovereigne: Now the Record tells us that the chiefest ground of instituting that Order by that heroick Prince Edward the Third was, that he might have choice gallant men, who by Oath and Honour should adhere unto him in all dangers, and difficulties, and that by way of reciprocat ion he should protect and defend them; Which made Alfonso Duke of Calabria so much importune Henry the

Eight to install him one of the Knights of the Garter, that he might engage King *Harry* to protect him against *Charles* the Eighth, who threatned then the conquest of *Naples*.

How your Lordship hath acquitted your selfe of the performance of these Oaths your conscience (that bosome record) can make the best affidavit; Some of them oblige you *to live and dye* with King *Charles*, but what Oaths or any thing like an Oath binds you to live and die with the *House of Commons*, as your Lordship often gives out you will, I am yet to learne: Unlesse that House which hath not power as much as to administer an Oath (much lesse to make one) can *absolve* you from your former Oaths, or haply by their omnipotence *disfence* with you for the observance of them. Touching the *Politickall* capacitie of the King I feare that will be a weak plea for your Lordship before the Tribunal of heaven, and they who whispers such Chimeras into your eares abuse you in grosse; but put case there were such a thing as *politickall* capacitie distinct from the personall, which to a true rational man is one of the grossest Buls that can be, yet these forementioned Oaths relate most of them meerly unto the Kings *Person*, the individuall Person of King *Charles* as you are His domestick Counsellor, and cubicular Servant.

My Lord, I take leave to tell your Lordship (and the Spectator sees sometimes more then the Gamster) that the world extreemely marvels at you more then others, and it makes those who wish you best to be transformed to wonder, that your Lordship should be the first of your Race who deserted the *Crowne*, which one of your Progenitors said, he would still follow though it were thrown upon a hedge: Had your Princely Brother been living he would have been sooner torne by wild horses than have banded against it, or abandoned the King his Master, and fallen to
such

such grosse Idolatry as to worship the *Beast with many heads*. The world also stands astonish'd that you should confederate to bring into the bowels of the Land, and make Elogiums of that hungry people which have been from all times so crosse and fatall to the English Nation, and particularly to your *own* honour: Many thousands do wonder that your Lordship should be brought to persecute with so much animosity and hatred that reverend *Order* in Gods Church which is contemporary with Christianity it self, and whereunto you had once designed, and devoted one of your dearest Sonnes so solemnly.

My Lord, if this Monster of Reformation (which is like an infernall Spirit clad in white, and hath a cloven head as well as feet) prevails you shall find the same destiny will attend poore *England*, as did *Bohemia* which was one of the flourishingst Kingdoms upon this part of the earth; The Common people there repind at the Hierarchy and riches of the Church, thereupon a Parliament was pack'd where Bishops were demolish'd, what followed? The Nobles and Gentry went down next, and afterwards the Crown it self, and so it became a popular confus'd Anarchicall State, and a Stage of bloud along time, so that at last, when this Magot had done working in the braines of the foolish people, they were glad to have recourse to Monarchy againe after a world of calamities; though it degenerated from a successive Kingdom to an Elective. Me thinks, my Lord, under favour that those notorious visible judgements which have fallen upon these Refiners of reform'd *Religion* should unbeguile your Lordship, and open your eyes: For the hand of heaven never appeared so cleerly in any humane actions: Your Lordship may well remember what became of the *Hotbams*, and *Sir Alexander Cary* who were the two fatall wretches that began the War first, one in the *North*, the o-
ther

ther in the *South*; Your Lordship may be also pleased to remember what became of *Brooks* the Lord, and *Hampden*, the first whereof was dispatched by a deafe & dumb man out of an ancient Church which he was battering, and that suddenly also, for he fell stone dead in the twinkling of an eye; Now, one of the greatest cavils he had against our *Lysurgie* was a clause of a Prayer there against *sudden death*, besides the fagge end of his Grace in that journey was, that if the design was not pleasing to God, he might perish in the action: For the other wiseaker he be-sprinkled with his bloud, and received his death upon the same clod of earth in *Buckingham*-shire where he had first assembled the poore Country people like so many Geese to drive them gaggling in a mutiny to *London* with the Protestation in their Caps, which hath been since torne in flitters, and is now grown obsolete and quite out of use. Touching *Pym* & *Stroud*, those two worthy Champions of the *Protpian* cause, the first being opened, his stomach and guts were found to be full of pellets of bloud, the other had little or no braine at all left in his skull being dead, & lesse when he was living: For *Hollis* who carried the first scandalous Remonstrance (that work of night, & the verdict of a starv'd jury) to welcome the King from *Scotland*, and was the first of the *five* Members who were impeached by his Majestie, he hath been since, your Lordship knowes, the chiefe of the *Eleven* Members impeached by themselves, but with this difference, that they had justice against him, though the King could get none: But now this *St. Hollis* with the rest are a kind of Runnagates beyond the Seas, scorn'd by all mankind, and baffled every where, yea, even by the *Boers* of *Holland*, and not daring to peep in any populous Town but by owle-light.

Moreover I beleeve your Lordship hath good cause to remember that the same kind of riotous Rascals which rabled the

the King out of towne, did drive away the Speaker in like manner with many of their Memb^{rs}, amongst whom your Lordship was fairly on his way, to seek shelter of their Iannizaries: Your L^p must needs find what deadly fewds fall daily 'twixt the Presbyterian and the Independent the two fiery brands that have put this poore Isle so long in combustion. But 'tis worthy your Lordships speciall notice how your deare Brethren the Scots (whom your Lordship so highly magnified in some of your publike Speeches) who were at first brought in for Hirelings against the King for them, offer themselves now to come in against them for the King: Your Lordship cannot be ignorant of the sundry clashes that have been 'twixt the City and their Memberships, and 'twixt their Memberships and their men of war, who have often way'd & disobeyed their commands: How this tatterdimallian Army hath reduc'd this cow'd City, the cheated Country, and their once all-commanding Masters, to a perfect passe of slavery, to a true asinin condition; They crow over all the ancient Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdome, though there be not found amongst them all but two Knights; and 'tis well knowne there be hundreds of private Gentlemen in the Kingdom, the poorest of whom, is able to buy this whole Host with the Generall himselfe and all the Commanders: But 'tis not the first time, that the Kings and Nobility of England have been baffled by petty companions: I have read of *Jack Straw*, *Wat Tyler*, and *Ket* the Tanner, with divers others that did so, but being suppressed it tended to the advantage of the King at last; and what a world of examples are there in our story, that those Noblemen who banded against the Crown, the revenge of heaven ever found them out early or late at last.

These, with a black cloud of reciprocall judgements

B

more,

more, which have come home to these Reformers very doores, shew that the hand of divine justice is in't, and the holy Prophet tels us, *When Gods judgements are upon earth, then the inhabitants shall learne justice.*

Touching your Lordship in particular, you have not, under favour, escap'd without some already, & I wish more may not follow ; your Lordship may remember you lost one Sonne at *Bridgenorth*, your deare Daughter at *Oxford*, your Son-in-law at *Newbury*, your Daughter-in-law at the *Charter-house* of an infamous disease, how sickly your eldest Son hath been ; how part of your house was burnt in the country, with others which *I* will not now mention.

I will conclude this point with an observation of the most monstrous number of Witches that have swarm'd since these Wars against the King, (more *I* dare say) then have been in this island since the Devill tempted *Eve* ; for in two Counties only there have been neer upon three hundred arraign'd, and eightscore executed ; what a barbarous devilish office one had, under colour of examination, to torment poore silly women with watchings, pinchings, and other artifices to find them for Witches : How others by a new invention of villany were conniv'd at for seizing upon young children, and hurrying them on ship-board, where they were so transform'd that their Parents could not know them, and so were carryed over for new schismaticall Plantations. My Lord, there is no villany that can enter into the imagination of man hath been left here uncommitted ; no crime from the highest Treason to the meanest Trespasse but these Reformers are guilty of. What horrid acts of prophanes have been perpetrated up and down ! the Monuments of the dead have bin rifled ! Horses have been watred at the Chhrch Font, and fed up on the holy Table ! Widows, Orphans, and Hospitals have

have been commonly robb'd, and Gods House hath been plunder'd more then any ! with what infandous blasphemies have the Pulpits rung, one crying out, that *this Parliament was as necessary for our Reformation, as the coming of Christ was for our Redemption*: Another belching out, that if God Almighty did not prosper this Cause, 'twere fitting he should change places with the Devil : Another, that the worst things our Saviour did, was the making of the Dominical prayer, and saving the Thief upon the Crosse. O immortal God, is it possible that England should produce such Monsters, or rather such infernall fiends shap'd with humane bodyes ! yet your Lordship sides with these men, though they be enemies to the Crosse, to the Church, and to the very name of *Jesus Christ* ; He instance only in two who were esteem'd the Oracles of this holy Reformation, *Peters*, and *Salmarsh* ; The first is known by thousands to be an infamous, juggling and scandalous villaine, among other feats, he got the Mother and Daughter with Child, as it was offered to be publickly proved ; I could speak much of the other, but being dead, let it suffice that he died mad and desperate. These were accounted the two Apostles of the times.

My Lord, 'tis high time for you to recollect your selfe, to enter into the private closet of your thoughts, and summon them all to counsel upon your pillow ; consider well the slavish condition your dear Country is in, weigh well the sad case your liege Lord and Master is in, how he is bereav'd of his Queen, His Children, His Servants, His Liberty, and of every thing in which there is any comfort ; observe well, how neverthelesse, God Almighty works in Him, by inspiring Him with equality and calmnesse of mind, with patience, prudence and constancy, how Hee makes His very Cresses to stoop unto Him, when His Sub-

jects will not: Consider the monstrosnesse of the Propositions that are tendred him, wherein no lesse then Crown, Scepter, & Sword, which are things in-alienable from Majesty, are in effect demanded, nay they would not only have him transmit, and resign his very intellectualls unto them, but they would have him make a sacrifice of his soule, by forcing him to violate that solemne sacramentall Oath hee took at his Coronation when hee was no *Minor*, but come to a full maturity of reason and judgement: make it your own case, My Lord, and that's the best way to judge of His: Thinke upon the multiplicity of solemne astringing Oathes your Lordship hath taken, most whereof directly and solely enjoyne faith and loyalty to his Person; oh my Lord! wrong not your soule so much, in comparison of whom your body is but a rag of rottennesse.

Consider that acts of loyalty to the Crowne are the fairest columns to bear up a Noblemans name to future ages, and register it in the temple of immortality. Reconcile your self therfore speedily unto your liege Lord & Master, think upon the infinite private obligations you have had both to *Sire* and *Son*: The Father kils'd you often, kisse you now the *Sun* lest he be too angry; *And Kings*, you will find, my Lord, *are like the Sun in the heavens, which may be clouded for a time, yet he is still in his sphear, and will break out againe, and shine as gloriously as ever*; Let me tell your Lordship that the people begin to grow extream weary of their Physitians, they find the remedy to be far worse then their former disease; nay they stick not to call some of them meer Quacksalvers rather then Physitians; Some goe further, and say they are no more Parliament, than a Pye-powder Court at *Bartholomew-Fair*, their being all the essentiall parts of a true Parliament wanting in this, as fairenesse of elections, freedome of speech, fulnesse of Members.

bers, nor have they any head at all; Besides, they have broken all the fundamentall rules, and Priviledges of Parliament, and dishonoured that high Court more then any thing else: They have ravish'd *Magna Charta* which they are sworn to maintaine, taken away our birth-right, and transgressed all the lawes of heaven and earth: Lastly, they have most perjuriously betrayed the trust the King reposed in them, the trust their Country reposed in them, so that if reason and law were now in date, by the breach of their Priviledges, and by betraying the double trust that is put in them, they have dissolved themselves *ipso facto* I cannot tell how many thousand times, notwithstanding that monstrous grant of the Kings, *that fatall Act of continuance*: And truly, my Lord, I am not to this day satisfied of the legality (though I am satisfied of the forciblenesse) of that Act, whither it was in his Majesties power to passe it or no, for the law ever presupposeth these clauses in all concessions of Grace, in all Patents, Charters, and Grants whatsoever the King passeth, *Salvo jure regio, salvo jure corona.*

To conclude, as I presume to give your Lordship these humble cautions and advice in particular, so I offer it to all other of your rank office, & order, who have souls to save, & who by solemn indispenfable Oaths have engaged them to be true and loyall to the Person of King *Charles*. Touching his *politick* capacity, which *fancy* hath been exploded in other Parliaments (except in that mad infamous Parliament where it was first hatched) and Acts passed that it should be high and horrible Treason to *separate or distinguish the Person of the King from His Power*; I beleeve, as I said before, this will not serve their turne at the dreadfull Bar of divine justice in the other world: indeed that Rule of the Pagans makes for them, *Si fas jurandum violandum est,*

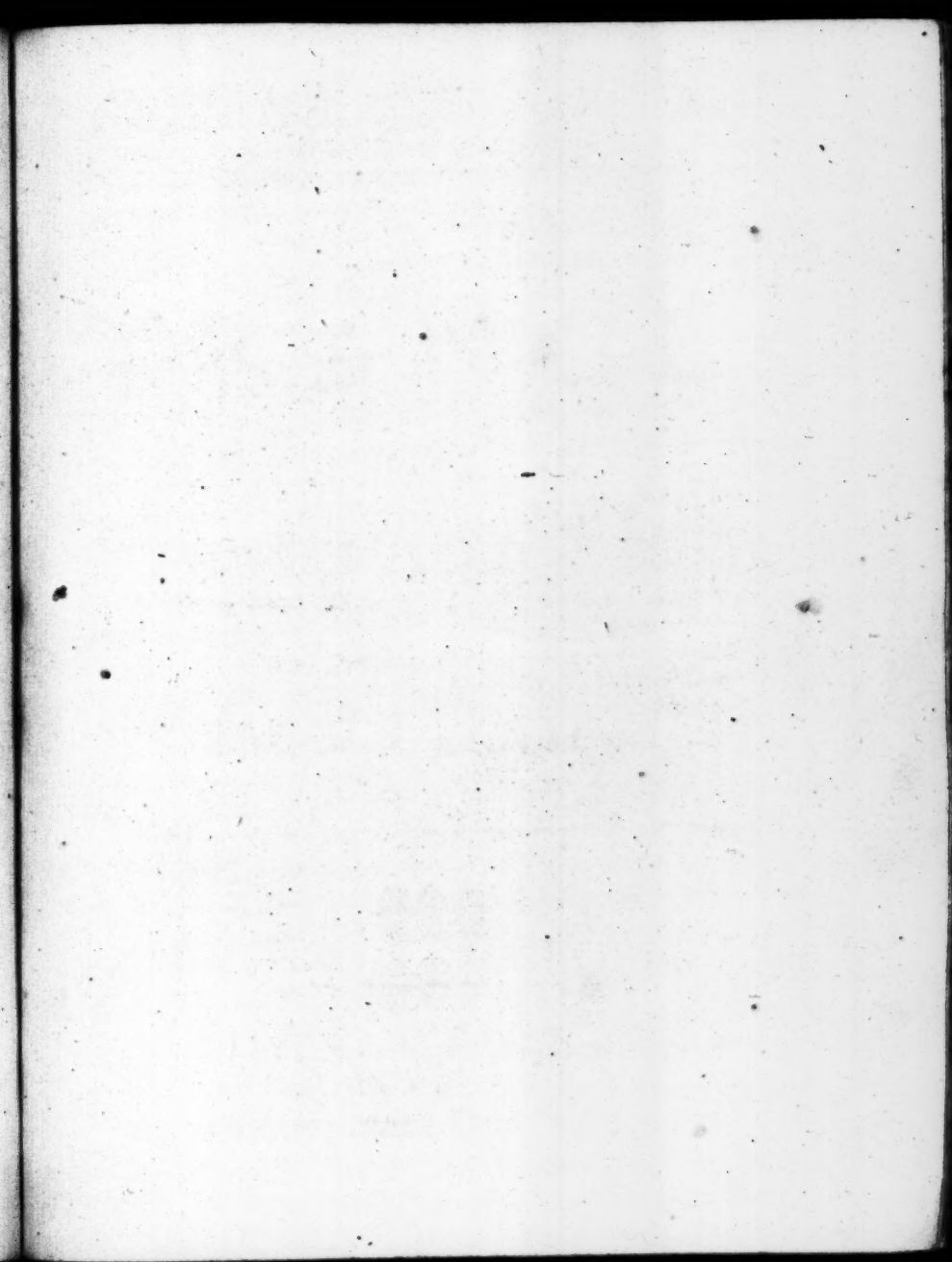
est, Tyrannidis causa violandum est, If an Oath be any way frangible, tis frangible for a Kingdom: We find by wofull experience that according to this maxime they have made themselves all kings by violation of so many Oaths; They have monopoliz'd the whole power & wealth of the kingdom into their own hands; they cut shuffle, deal, and turn up what trump they please, being Iudges and parties in every thing.

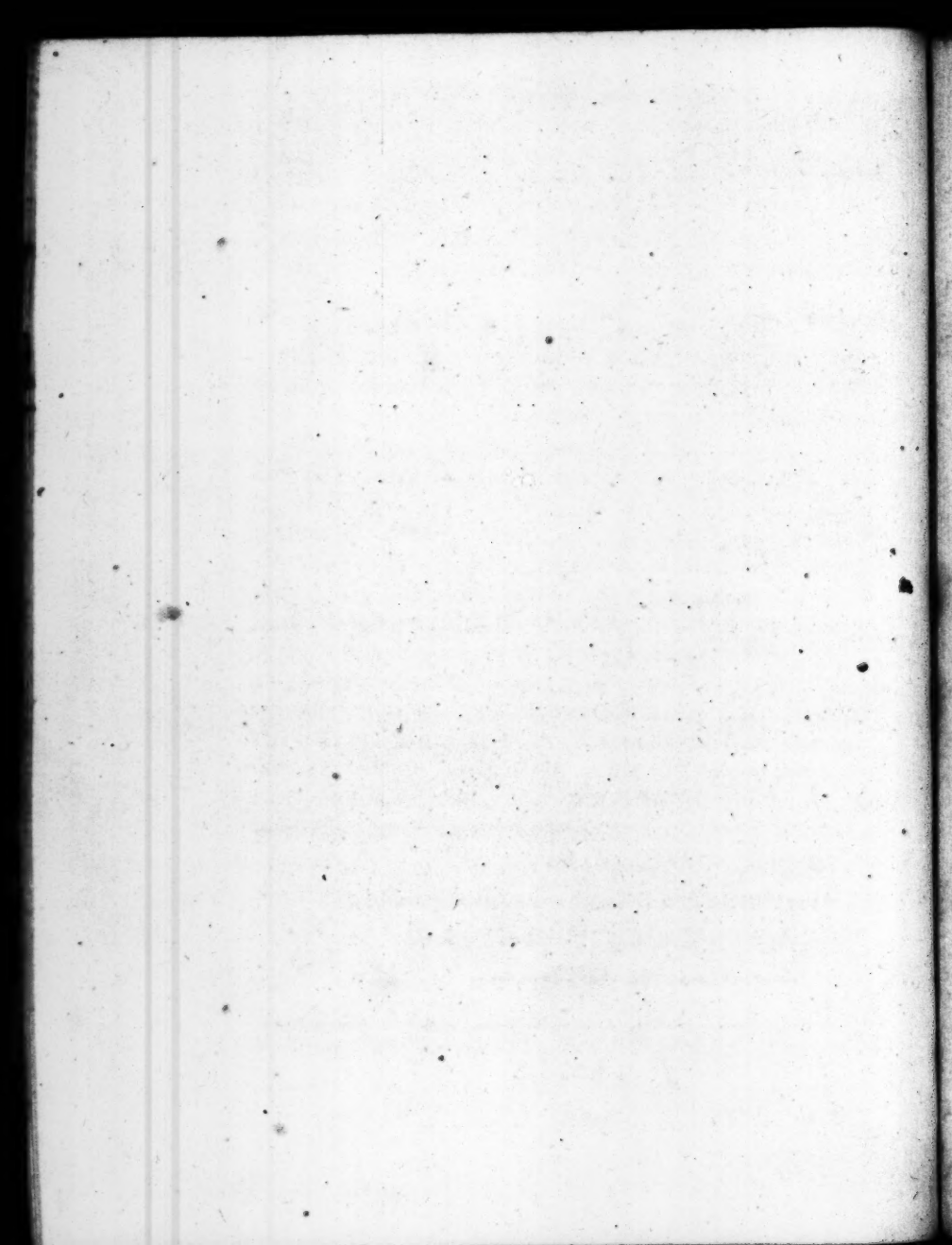
My Lord, he who presents these humble advertisements to your Lordship, is one who is inclin'd to the Parliament of England in as high a degree of affection as possibly a free-born Subject can be; One besides, who wisheth your Lordships good, with the preservation of your safety and honour more really then he whom you intrust with your secretest affaires, or the *White Jew* of the Vpper House who hath infused such pernicious principles into you; moreover, one who hath some drops of bloud running in his veines, which may claim kindred with your Lordship: and lastly, he is one who would kisse your feet, in lieu of your hands, if your Lordship would be so sensible of the most desperate case of your poor Countrie, as to employ the interests, the opinion and power you have to restore the King your Master by English waies, rather then a hungrie forrain people, who are like to bring nothing but destruction in the van, confusion in the reare, and rapine in the middle, should have the honour of so glorious a work,

My Lord,

*So humbly hoping your Lordship will not take with
the left hand what I offer with the right, I rest
Your most truly devoted Servant.*

F I N I S.





A
TRANCE

OR,

Newes from Hell,

Brought fresh to TOWN

BY

Mercurius Acheronticus.



LONDON,
Printed, Ann: Dom. 1649.



Parænesis Angliæ.

O England, England If thou be'st not given quite over to a reprobate sense; If the least sparke of Grace, the least ray of Reason, be yet remaining in Thee, be warn'd, be warn'd by this Trance, by the dreadful objects, the hideous and horrid apparitions thereof: If no temporall respects can win Thee, let the apprehensions of eternall ruin work upon Thee: If the hopes of Heaven cannot prevail with Thee, let the torments of Hell deterre Thee, which are represented to the very life unto Thee in this ensuing Vision. Be not accessory to thy owne destruction, to thy own damnation; Let not thy children be deluded any longer with chimeras of more liberty, and advancements of common good. 'Tis true, To love ones Countrey (which is the specious pretence of all these insurrections) is a commendable thing, yet it is but a Pagan precept; To feare God, to honour his Priests, to give Cesar his due, not to do evill that good may come of it, these are all Christian precepts, and Scripture principles.

As the Author was in a Trance, so sure thou art in a fit of madness: Poor thing, thou want'st a Physician to cure thee, rather than a Divine to confute thee: Return then, O return to thy wits, to thy old English temper again, sit 'em high time for Thee to make thy last Will, and that the Bell should ring out to invite thy Neighbours to the funerall of thy Liberty; And because I have already half promis'd, I will lay this Epitaph upon Thee:

Αλυστὸν ἀνάλυσιν.



To

Printed, J. D. 1642.

TO
ENGLANDS Imperiall Chamber,
 THE
 Renowned City of
LONDON :

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor,
 the Right Worshipfull the Sheriffs, the Court of Aldermen, and Common-Councell, the Noble Company of Merchant-Adventurers, and Home-Corporations; to all the hopefull Apprentices, and all other Inhabitants, Inmates, or Aliens, within the said spacious City and Suburbs, is addressed what followeth.

Perditio tua ex Te, L:

O London, understand thy woe,
 Thou art thy Self thy greatest Foe;
 Bewarn'd, be wise, prevent the Fates,
 Destruction bounceth at thy gates,
 And know, There is no earthly thing
 Can make thee happy, but thy King.

*Think with what Honour the first dagger came
 Into thy Shield, the Times are now the same.*



A TRANCE.

The Proeme.



Such is the force of Fancy, so large is the reach, so boundlesse is the prerogative of humane *Imagination*, that though the small concave of a scull some two or three spans compasse be her ordinary and naturall habitation, yet the whole Globe of the Earth, nor all the elementary world can totally confine her, but she will at pleasure clime up to the skies, and make a scale of the Starrs to conduct her to the Emphyrean Heaven; Thence she can descend in a trice to the great Abyss, and take a survey of the Kingdom of darknesse; And though it be a maxime among Divines that *ab Or con nulla redemptio*, there's no return out of Hell, and that the passage back thence is irremediable, yet the Imagination of man hath this privilege, that she can make egresses and regresses, she can enter, and come off cleer thence when she list, and all this if need be in an *instant*; wherein she seemes to partake of that admired quality which is inherent in that most comfortable creature the *Light*, who is held the soveraign of all sensible qualities among the Philosophers, and to come neere to the nature of a Spirit, which creature requires but an instantaneous moment and point of time

time to performe his office of illumination, and dilate himself throughout the Hemisphear; whence some inferre that he is not corporeall, in regard it is an unquestioned principle in nature that all *bodies require a succession of time in their motion*: but there is this difference twixt the *Imagination* and *Light*, that there be some places whereinto *Light* cannot enter, but there is no part of the Vnivers so impervious, where the *Imagination* may not make his accesses and recesses at pleasure; as will appeare by the following example.

IT fortun'd very lately that I was in a *Trance*, a strange kind of Extasie surpriz'd me on a sudden, which lasted a good while; during the time, me thought I was transported to the remotest place, and of the greatest distance that possibly could be from Heaven; me thought I was in *Hell*, in *Hell*, God blesse us, among the Devils, and damned Spirits; I had neither that golden branch, nor the help of a *Sybilla Cumana* to conduct me up and down as the Trojan Prince had, but me thought a Spirit did lead me gently and softly all along till I came to *Pluto's* Palace, where a speciall Counsell was held to take a strict examination what service the three Furies, *Alecto*, *Tisiphone*, and *Megara*, with other inferiour Fiends that were their Assistants, had done on Earth, towards the advancement of the Kingdom of darknes, since their last mission thither, which was presently upon the apparance of the last blazing Star in the year 1618. Pluto vouchsafed to be present and preside at this Counsell, and to be *Chaireman* himself, to which purpose he had a strong Legion of *Cacodemons* for his guard, but the businesse was prepared and facilitated for his hearing before hand by a *Committee* appointed of purpose for that end, whence I inferred that *Committees* were first hatcht in *Hell*, especially some of those that we have now adaies. The three ghastly daughters of Night appeard with dreadfull fiery countenances before Puto, in lieu of aire they

evaporated huge flakes of fire, which they tooke in, and let out with the accents of their words, huge bunches of Snakes with their tails rooted in their skulls hung dangling and waving about their heads like dischevell'd haire: A furious contestation fell between them who should be Proloquutrix, but in regard that *Alecto* and *Tisiphone* had given an account of their former missions, the one of the *League* in France, the other of the revolt of the Hollander, it came now in due turn that *Megara* should have the priority of speech, so the youngest of the *Tartarian* Girls began as follows;

May your high *Acherontic* Majestie vouchsafe to understand, that since the last happy Comet, which by the Parallax was found to be in the Heaven, appeard, we have for 30 yeares together been more active, and more eager in your Majesties service than ever we were; We have incited the affections of the foolish Inhabitants of the earth to war, and to worry one another like Wolves in most places; To effect which our practice hath been to bring the *beggerliest* and *toughest* people upon the *richest* and *softest*; We brought the *Swead* upon the *German*, the *Catalan* upon the *Castilian*, the *Tartar* upon the *Chinois*, the *Scot* upon the *English*, and now lastly, the *Turke* upon the *Venetian*, and the *Cosaque* upon the *Pole*; We have continued a lingering bloody war in *Germany* for thirty yeares together, which entangled into it most of the neighbouring States; We have thrust divers Princes out of their ancient Inheritances, among others the Duke of *Lorain*, and the *Palgrave* of the *Rhin*; We brought two Grand Turks to be strangled which never happened before; We have often puzzled *Italy*, we have made the Kings of *Spain* and *France*, though Brothers, to bandy so fierce one against the other, as if the one had been an Infidell, the other a Jew; But Sir, the most advantageous and signall services we have done to your infernall Majestie have been in the Isles of great *Britaine* and *Ireland*; For whereas we divided our selves before, and went singly among other

other people, we went jointly thither all three, because we might be sure to bring our ends home to our aime. The Nation fittest for us to work first upon was the *Scot*, who have been so obedient to their Kings, that of above a hundred they brag of, scarce two parts of three dyed in their beds; We did seducate them first against their native King, and to appeare in a daring hostile manner before him upon the borders; At which time it cost us a great deale of labour so to beset the English, to abase their courage, and entangle them with Factions (having sure confidents among them to that end) that they durst not present them battell, and this Sir was an important peece of service, for had they fought then, or had they been sensible afterwards of the Nationall dishonor they received at that time, their King being in the field; and consequently had they strucke to him afterwards to have vindicated it, all those Wars we have fomented since might have been prevented: We shortly after transmitted the same Spirit of Insurrection into *Ireland*, who being encouraged by the good successes the *Scot* had (for he had what he list, yet could he not sit quiet) and the *Irish* Commissioners being but harshly entertained by this English Parleмент who intended to send over a Deputy that should pinch them more than they were before in their consciences, besides in that they revoked that leave which the King had granted under hand and seale to the Spanish Ambassadors to have some part of *Straffords* Army in *Ireland* (which were our prime instruments for the Rebellion) to go for *Spain*, with other incentives, we stirred the *Irish* also to rise in bloud, which they did to some purpose. Then came we to worke upon the *English*, whom we found as fit to receive our impression as Flax is to take fire, in regard of their long surset of peace and plenty. We broke up one Parleмент because most of the Members thereof were not for our turn; The first thing we did in this Parlement was to indue them with a faculty to create feares and jealousies whereof we have made excellent use, and although

although all those feares and jealousies appeare since to the common people, and City of *London*, more plain than their nose on their faces to be but forgeries, yet we have so infatuated their intellectualls that we make them still adore the Inventors of them. And to give your *Stygian* Majesty among divers others one more pregnant and undeniable demonstration what footing you have got you in that Island, we have within these few yeares raised more *Pythonesse*s (which the vulgar call witches there) than ever were in that Island since your Majesty tempted *Eve*: And we enabled our *Pythonesse*s to send their Imps abroad in pursuit of your service. We stood at the Kings elbow when he passed that happy *Act of continuance*, and and a *Scot* was our cheifest engine to work that; The City of *London* stood us also in excellent stead to bring our designs about; We made the riff-raff of that City, as *F.* with his *Myrmidons*, and *B.* with his bandogs (for so they called the rakells they had raised) to rabble the King out of Town; We brought also into *London* the silly Swaines of the Countrey in whole swarmes upon they knew not what; VVe were in *Kinton* field, and made the youthfull Generall of the Kings Cavalry *de gayeté de cœur* to pursue the Parlements Cavalry so far, as the day was lost by it, whereas if he had stuck close to the Infantry the businesse had been dispatch'd then on the Kings side, and so your Majesties service since had been frustrated; VVe were at *Marston* Moore, and made the same Generall so impatient that he could not forbear fighting till the next day, else he had taken all the Roundhead Army in a pound; VVe took great paines at *Leicester* that the King should not march Northward, but fortifie the place and go backe to *Naseby* where we had our Imps that bestird themselves notably; VVe so manag'd the businesse afterwards that we made the King, because he is a profest enemy to your Majesty, to go disguis'd in a Servingmans habit to his Countrey-mea the *Scots*, and we prevail'd so far with them that they delivered

delivered him over as a Sacrifice, and betraid him like *Judas* to the English who have crucified ever since like *Iewes*, by tossing, and tumbling him up and down, and by compulsory meanes to work upon His conscience, and stretching it upon the tenter; VVe made *Pembroock* Castle, and *Colchester*, with other single (or rather simple) Counties to rise of purpose to betray themselves: In summe, we have reduced that Kingdom to a new conformity with this of your Majesties, to a sweet Chaos of all confusion, we have brought the sway solely into the common peoples hands; And never did common people more truly act the part, and discover the genius of a common people more lively, whose nature is still thirsting after novelties and Utopian reformations, though they foole themselves thereby into a baser kind of slavery, finding when 'tis too late those sprecious idæas, and confused formes of Government they apprehended before, and hugg'd in their own conceits to be meer absurdities, when they come to the application and practice of them.

And Sir, the most advantageous instruments we have used to bring all this about, have been the *Pulpit* and the *Presse*; by these we diffus'd those surmises and suppositious seares formerly spoken of, to intoxicate the braines of the people: In stead of *Lights* we put *Firebrands* into their Churches, who, as we did dictate unto them, did bawle out nothing but Sedition and Bloud, we have made some of them to bring divers to have as good an opinion of the *Alchoran* as of their Liturgie; we have made secular *Ordinances* to batter down all ancient Ecclesiastick *Canons*; we have made them to unfaint all those whom they call Apostles in heaven, and to rob their Churches on earth; we have made them put division twixt the *Trinity* it self; we have made their Pulpiteers to preach the Law and *your Kingdome* in the Church, but the Gospell and Heaven in the Chamber; we have brought them to keep their *Fast* day more solemnly then the *Sabbath*, upon which, we have made them not only to sit in Counsell, but to put in execution all

designs of blood. But the main, and most materiall thing we have made use of, was *spirituall pride*, your Majesties old acquaintance, which we have infused into the mind of every Mecanique and Countrey Swaine, who will boldly now undertake to expound any Text of Scripture, New or Old, upon the warrant of their owne braines, and by the light of their own fires; Insomuch that we have made that Book which they call the *Bible*, that was ordained first for their *Salvation*, to be the chiefeest Instrument of their *Damnation*. VVe have brought these *Exotic* words, *Plundering* and *Storming*, which were never known among them before, and that once abominable word, *Excise*, to be now familiar among them, they are made all three free Denizons, and legitimated among them; VVe have rais'd an Army of the dreggs of the people, though of precious stuffe to your Majesty, and so puffed them with the pride of their good successes, and so flesh'd them in Blood, that they are no more tender of a mans or womans life then they are of a dog or a cats; VVe have made those that came Petitioners for Peace to be *murdered*, and those that came for VVar to be thanked and *huggea*'s; VVe have reduced them to such slavery as to make the very countenances of men to be commented upon, and their very thoughts to be plundred; VVe have made the mother to betray her child, the child the father, the husband his wife, the servant his master; VVe have brought a perfect tyranny ore their very *soules* and *bodies*; upon the one, by tedious and endlesse imprisonment, with the forfeiture of all their livelihoods before conviction or charge; upon the other, by forcing them to swallow contradictory Oaths. On that foolish superstitious day call'd *Christmas*, with other Festivalls, we have brought them to shut up their Churches, and open their shops, so that in time they will forget the very memory of their Saviours Incarnation; We have brought them to have as little reverence of their *Temples* as of their *Tap-houses*, and to hold the *Church* to be but a Charnell-house of

of rotten bones; and though they cringe, and knee, and stand bare before any wrangling Bench of Common Pleas, yet we have so stiffned their *joints*, and made their *heads* so tender in that which they call Gods House, that they can neither *bow* the one there, nor scarce *uncover* the other; We have fill'd lately the Tribunals in *Westminster* Hall with Favourers of your Cause, which makes some of them look rather like *Inglers* than *Judges*; We have made the Fundamentals of Law to be term'd but Formalities; We have caus'd *Magna Charta* to be torne to a thousand flitters, and stretched the privilege of the Commons so wide, that it hath swallowed up all other; We have grub'd up and cast away those hopefull Plants that grew in their two *Seminaries* of Learning, and set in their room grafts of our own choice. And Sir, your precious children, and our deare brethren, the Angels of the Army, have comported themselves notably for the improvement of your Majesties service in all these things, into whom we have infus'd such principles that *Machiavill* himself were he alive there, would be accounted a Baby in comparison of them. Among divers other wholsome maximes, we have instill'd this into their braines, that *Villanies must be supported by Villaines, and mischief cannot be safe but by attempting greater*; We have made the wealth of Town and Countrey, of poore and rich, to glitter in Plunder upon their backs; We make them to command Free-quarter of those who who were fitter to aske *them* Almes; We have made them to rife the Monuments of the Dead, to rob the Lazaretto, to strip the Orphane and Widow, to violate and pillage all things that were dedicated to God; We have made them wreak their revenge upon the very vegetables, to make socks of Surplices, to water their beasts at the Font, to feed them on the Communion Table, and to terme the thing they call a Sacrament, a Two penny Banquet: Sir, we have turn'd suppos'd *Superstition* to absolute *Prophanesse*, Government to Confusion, and Freedom to pure Slavery; We have brought their King to live

in a manner upon Charity, and His Queen to beg of the French Friars, and His Children to be a kind of Runnagates up and downe the world; We have so intoxicated that deare Daughter of yours the City of *London*, that she knowes not which way to turn her self; And whereas her Apprentices did rise up like *Tigers* against their King, they are now become as so many silly *Sheepe* against our Army; We have puzzled them with such vertiginous fancies and seares among themselves, that one neighbour dare not trust the other. To conclude Sir, we have eclips'd the glory of the English Nation, we have made them by all people far and near that ever had knowledge of them, to be pittied by some, to be derided by others, to be scorn'd of all, and to become the very taile of all Nations; In fine Sir, we have brought that Kingdom to such a passe of confusion, that it is a fit place only for your Imperial *Phlegetic* Majesty to inhabit; And Sir, there's never a Crosse now there fright you, unlesse it be upon their Coines of Gold and Silver, wheron they leave Crosses to be still in honour of your *Plutonian* Highnesse, as you are *Dis*, and God of riches.

Adigera having thus given up her account in behalf of her self and her two Sisters, they all bowed their snaky heads down to their feet, which were toed with Scorpions, before the black Throne of *Pluto*, who giving a humme that made all Hell to tremble, answered thus:

MY pretious and most trusty *Tartarean* Daughters, we highly approve of the supererogatory service you have done us for the propagation of the Stygian Empire upon earth, and specially in great *Brittany*: we have sued a long time to have a Lease of that Iland (touching *Scotland* we have no mind to go thither our self) and we hope to obtaine it; therefore when you have visited those of that Nation whom you have sent hither already to people this *Pis*, I would have you returne thither, and prepare that place for one of my principall habitations: The proper st instrument you are to employ, is the *Army*, and you

you must continue to infuse such principles into their heads, that they never desist till they have quite thrust out *Religionem ex solo, Regem ex solio, and Dominium ex solo.*

*Nec sic recedant odia, vivaces agat
Violentus iras animus, & saevus furor
Eterna bella pace sublata gerat.*

Make Rebell to fight against Rebell, Independant against Presbyterian, London against the Army, and all against the Cavalier, till that Nation be wholly extinguish'd, that one may not be left to pisse against a wall; Let them never rest till they have made an end of the King who is our greatest enemy; Let those Idolatrous Bishops which in that idle legend their Gospel are call'd *Angells*, be utterly extirpated, and the very name of them banish'd for ever, as the *Tarquins* were once at *Rome*; Let not a Church or Chappell, or any consecrated place stand in the whole Isle, I intend to have a new Almanack of Saints made at my coming, for I have some Star-gazers there already fit for my purpose; make haste, for feare a peace be shuffled up on a sudden, and acquit your selves of your duties, and I may chance get you *Scotland* for your reward.

The three Furies with a most profound reverence replied, May it please your Majestie, your *Ferriman Charon* is hourly so pester'd with such multitudes of English and Scots Round-heads, that we were forced to stay a long time ere we could get a passage hither, and we feare we shall be so hindred againe; therefore we most humbly desire for our expedition, that your Highnesse would vouchsafe to give us a speciall warrant to be serv'd first with a *non obstante* when we come to the bankes of *Styx*. You shall deare Daughters, saith *Pluto*, and my warrant shall be adressed to a new Journey-man, an English Tarpaling that came thither lately to serve *Charon*, upon whom I will lay my commands of purpose to attend you upon all occasions.

Having all this while listned unto what passed 'twixt *Pluto* and his Furies, my Spirit lead me up and downe Hell to see

the various sorts of torments that are there, which indeed are innumerable: the first I beheld was *Ixion*, tied with vipers to a wheele, and whirld about perpetually, I might perceive a multitude of lesser wheelles newly made thereabouts, whereunto great numbers of English, and divers of my acquaintance were bound; hard by I might discern a huge company of windmills, and bodies tied with ugly Snakes at every wing, turning round perpetually; a little further there were a great many broken by millstones, who were whirld with them perpetually about; in another place I might perceive black whirlepooles full of tormented soules turning incessantly about: I asked what might be the reason of so many whirling tortures, my good Spirit answered, all these except *Ixions* wheele are new torments appointed for english *Roundheads*, who have destroy'd from foundation to top, all Government both of Church and States; and as their brains turn'd round there, after every wind of Doctrin, so their souls turn here in perpetuall paines of rotation: A little further I spied *Prometheus* removed thither from *Caucasis*, with a ravenous Vulture tearing and feeding upon his Liver, which as one part was eaten, renewed presently after, and abundance of new commers were tormented in the same manner, these I was told were English men also that are punished like *Prometheus*, because as he is tortured so for stealing fire from heaven, so those *fierie Zelots* of *England* would presumptuously pry into the secret, and Cabinet Counsels of God Almighty, and dive into those high points of Predestination, Election, and Reprobation, being not contented *sapere ad sobrietatem*, but expect ever and anon to have new lights and flashes of illuminations. Then came I to the bottomlesse tub which *Danaus* Daughters were a filling, a numberlesse company of other such tubs were there, and English women and men were incessantly labouring to fill them up with the stenchy black waters of *Acheron*: Those I was told were those overcurious people in *England* which would be never satisfied with

Christian

Christian Knowledge, and had no other devotion then to be
always learning and never coming to the Truth, as these restless
 fillers never come to the bottome; Then I beheld the most
 horrid tortures of those Giants that would have thrust *Love* out
 of heaven, and a world of English among them, who partaked
 of the same punishments, because they had conspired upon
 earth to dethrone their lawfull King; Not far further I might
 espie glowing fiery tubs made Pulpit like, and I was told they
 were prepared for those profane and presumptuous Mecanicks
 and other Lay men, who use to preach in *London*, and abuse the
 Sacred Oracles of God; and *Vzza* was not far off tormented
 there for being so bold with the *Arke*; A little thereabouts I
 saw hoopes of Iron were made *Garter*-like, of hot glowing
 Steele, these I was told were designed for those perjured Knights
 of *St George* in *England*, to weare upon their legs, when they
 come thither for breaking in the late war that solemn Oath
 they had taken at their instalement, to *defend the honour and*
quarrells, the rights and dignities of their Sovereigne; A little
 distant I might see divers brasse hoopes glowing with fire, and
 they were scarfe-like, I was told they were ordained for those
 Knights of the *Bath* to weare for Ribbands next their skins
 when they came thither, for infringing that Sacred Oath they
 made at their Election, which was, *To love their Sovereigne*
above all Earthly creatures, and for his right and dignity to live
and die; A little beyond I saw a Copper Table, with Chaires of
 the same, all *caudens hot*, I was told those were for perjured
 English privy Concellors, who had broak their Oath to the
 King, which they took to be true and faithfull servants unto Him,
and if they knew or understood any manner of thing to be attempted,
done, or spoken against His Majesties Person, Honour, Crown, or
Dignity, they swore to let and withstand the same to the uttermost
of their power, and cause it to be revealed, either to himself, or any
other of his Privy Councell; Some few paces off I might descry
 a little round place like a Porters Lodgeat Court with a Fane
 on

on the top of it, where was a new kind of exquisite torment provided, but I could not discern it by reason of the smoake; for once a Secretary of State and his Son in *England*, who though they were of differing opinions in every thing else, yet jump'd in this, to destroy their King and Countrey; Hard by, I saw a little furnace so candent glowing hot that it look'd of the colour of an *Emerauld* or *Carbuncle*, I was told that was to clap in the Master of the Kings Jewell-house when he comes thither, for being so perfidious and so perjurious to his Master; I asked whether there were any other infernall tortures besides *fire*, yes I was answered, for to speake of fire to a people habituated to a cold clime, were not only to make them to slight Hell, but to invite them to come to it; So my Spirit brought me Northward a little, and shew'd me a huge lough, where there were *frosted* mountaines up and down, and I might discover among them a world of *Blew caps* lying in beds of Ice with their noses and toes nipt, the icicles stucke to their fingers ends like hornes, and a bleak hispid wind blew incessantly upon them, they made the most pitious noise that me thought I heard in all Hell; for they wawld, screechd, and howld out ever and anonethis note, *Wea is me, wea is me, that ever I betrayd my gid King.*

Among all these damned soules, I desired to see what punishment an *Atheist* had: my Spirit answered me, there were no *Atheists* in Hell at all, they were so on earth before they came hither, and here they sensibly find and acknowledge there is a God by his *Justice and Judgement*: For there is here *pains sensus*, and *pains damnis*; the outward torments you behold is not so grievous as the inferiour regrets and agonies the soules have to have lost Heaven, whereof they were once capable, and to be eternally forsaken by their Creator; adde herunto that they know these torments to be endlesse, easelesse, and remediless: Besides these qualities that are incident to the damned soules, they have neither *patience* towards themselves in their owne

suf-

suffrances, nor *pitty* towards others, but their nature is
 so *accursed*, that they wish their neighbors torments to be
 greater then their own: Besides, their torments never lessen
 either by tract of time or degree of sence, but they perseve
 alwaies the same; they are still fresh, and the soule able to
 beare them. I saw that *everlasting Villaine* who committed
 the first Sacrilege we read of, by burning *Dianas* Temple,
 and his torments were as fresh and violent upon him as
 they were the first day he was thrown in thither; *Judas*
 was in the same degree and strength of torture as the first
 moment he fell thither; *Jack Cade*, *Wat Tyler*, *Jack Straw*, *Kit*
the Tanner did fry there as fresh as they did that instant
 they were cast thither: Amongst whom it made my heart
 to melt within me to see some of their new-com'd Coun-
 treymen amongst them, whereof I knew divers: And
 though *Society* useth to be some *solace* to men in misery,
 yet they conceived no comfort at all by these fresh com-
 panions.

It is high time for us now said my good guiding An-
 gell to be gone to the other world, so we directed our
 course towards the Ferry upon *Styx*; Lord, what varities
 of lurid, and ugly squalid countenances did I behold as
 I passed! There was one sort of torment I had not seene
 before, there were divers that hung by their tongues up-
 on posts up and down; I asked what they were, answer
 was made, that they were English Divines, and Lawyers,
 who against their *Knowledge*, as well as their *Consciencess*,
 did seduce the ignorant people of *England* in the late Ci-
 vill Warre. A little further I might see abundance of
Committee-men and others, slopping up drops of moulten
 lead in lieu of French-barley broath, with a rabble of Ap-
 prentice

prentices sweeping the gutters of Hell, with brooms tufted with Addars and Snakes, because they resorting to the Wars, had thereby broke their Indentures with their Masters, and their Oaths of Supremacy to their Prince.

Passing then along towards the Ferry, a world of hideous shapes presented themselves unto me; there I saw *Corroding cares, panick feares, pining grief, lethargy, sleep, ugly rebellion, revengefull malice, snakie discord, and spiritswall pride*, the sin that first peopled Hell: Couches of Toads, Adders, and Scorpions in a corner hard by, I ask'd for whom they were prepared, I was answered, for some English *Evangelizing, Anabaptisticall, and Legislative Ladies*, which make writing of Notes at Sermons, and Religion a meere vaile to cover their hypocrisie; So having me thought by a miraculous providence charm'd *Cerberus* by pointing at him with the signe of the Crosse upon the fingers, we passed quietly by him, and being come to the Ferry, I found true what *Pluto* had said before, that there was a new English *Tarpanlin* entertained by *Charon*, but he was in a most cruell torture, for his body was covered thicke all over with Pitch and Tarre, which burnt and flam'd round about him: And here the Trance left me.

Having thus come out of this sad swoound, I began by a serious recollection of my self to recall to my thoughts those dismall and dreadfull objects that had appeared unto me; for though I was in Hell I did not taste of *Lerhe* all the while, so that I did not forget any thing that I had seen; all things seem'd to appeare unto me so really, that if I had been of that opinion (wherof many have been) that Devils are *nothing else but the ill affections, the exorbitant passions, and perturbances of the mind*, it had been able

to have convinced me. The Reader may easily imagine what apprehensions of horror these apparitions left in my braine: For as a River being by an inundation swell'd out of her wonted Channell leaves along the neighbouring Medowes seggs and sands, and much riff-raff stufte behind her upon her return to her former bed; So did this *Extasis*, with that deluge of objects wherewith it overwhelm'd my braine, leave behind it blacke fudds, and gasty thoughts within me, which have done me no hurt I thank God for it, it being a true rule that *Malum cognitum facilius evitatur*: And I wish they may produce the same effects in the Reader as they did in the Author. VVe find in the Sacred Oracles that *Dives* in his discourse from Hell with *Abraham*, wish'd that some body might be sent from the dead to informe and reclaime his Brothers upon earth, because the words of a *dead man* would gaine more credit with them then any others. Let the Readers of this *Trance* make account that the Author was *such a one*; for he hath been *buried* many years, and so let it work within him accordingly.

FINIS.

6
Bella Scot-Anglica.

A BRIEF

OF ALL THE

Battells, and Martiall

Encounters which have hap-
pened 'twixt *ENGLAND* and
SCOTLAND, from all
times to this present.

Wherunto is annexed a Corolla-
ry, Declaring the causes whereby the Scot is
come of late years to be so hight-
ned in his spirits;

With some *Prophecies* which are much cryed
up, as reflecting upon the fate of
both Nations.

Printed in the Yeare 1648.

A BRIEF

Barrells, and Martial



of the Bodleian

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Bella Scot-Anglica.

A Briefe of all the Battels and
Martiall Encounters, which have happen'd
'twixt *England* and *Scotland*, from all
times to this present, &c.

The Proeme.

THe Design of this short Discourse, is to relate the Quarrels, and sundry traverses of Warre, which have passed from time to time between *England* and *Scotland*, Extracted out of the most approved and impartiall Historians, as well Scottish, as English, French, and others.

Out of which premisses are deduced these Conclusions;

First, That *Scotland* hath been alwayes apt and forward to apprehend any occasion to invade and visit her Neighbour *England*.

Secondly, That when she was at the highest pitch of strength, and had the greatest advantages against her, when she had active and martiall Kings for her Generalls, and the French for her firm Confederates, with other Coadjutors and Auxiliaries, she could never be a match no, not by many degrees, for *England*, whether you respect the intinsick power of the Country, or the innated prowess of the people: All which will clearly appeare by the circumstances and successe of divers Battels and interchangeable Exploits, which being indifferently ballanc'd it will be found that if *Scotland* did sometimes beat *England* with the scabbard, *England* may bee truly sayd to have beaten her more often with the blade.

I Will not look back and rake the ashes of antiquity so far, as to speak of the *sociall* warre they entred into with the ancient *Brittaines* and *Picts*, against the English, when they began to take first firme footing in *England*. Nor, of that so famous battell 'twixt *Athelstan* and them, at which time they had a great Army of *Danes* joyned with them; when being above twice more in number then the English, King *Athelstan* carried away a compleat victory by a kind of back-blow (*Partisan*-like) For the two Armies being ready to joyne, the English made semblance to fly away, leaving all their baggage behinde, and much matter for booty, which as the Scots and Danes were sharing, the English suddenly wheeled about by the advantage of a woody hill, and finding them in disarray, and the Souldiers laden with pillage, they rushed upon them with that resolution, that above fourty thousand of them fell, and as *Buchanan* their Prime Chronologer recordeth, the flower of their Nobility perished that day.

But I intend not to involve my discourse in these mistie times, but will take my rise from the Norman Conquest, for indeed the Historie of great *Brittaine* being overclouded with so many incertainties, casteth but a dim light before those times, whereas since, she shines with such a lustre, that what stands upon Record may be asserted for cleere and undeniable truth.

At that time, I mean the time of the Conquest, *Scotland* did *England* a very good office by preserving the English blood-royall (which not long after returned to the Crowne in *Henry* the second) but it was casually & For Prince *Edgar* and his Mother, with his two Sisters, intending to goe for *Dennmarke*, (some say for *Hungarie*) and being by distresse of weather driven upon the Scottish coasts, they were hospitably received by *Malcolme*, then King of *Scotland*; At which time civility with the English tongue took first footing in the Scottish Court, as the French did amongst the English.

WILLIAM the second.

THe first dart of War that was thrown 'twixt *England* and *Scotland* after the Conquest was in *Will. Rufus* his reign, when the Scots having made divers incursions into the English Paie, *Moubray* Earle of *Northumberland* was sent against them, who Encountering their King *Malcolme* with his eldest son in the field, they were both slain, and the whole Army overthrowen. Afterwards the Scots choosing the dead Kings brother, King *William* went in person and depos'd him, causing *Edward* the second, son of the slain King, to be crowned, and making him to sweare fealty and homage to *England*; But the Scots obtain'd the favour of King *William*, that neither *English* or *Norman* should beare any office of State in *Scotland*.

King STEPHEN.

King *Stephen* having oblig'd the Scots by many high favours, by giving *Cumberland* to *David* their King, and making his eldest son Earle of *Huntington*; Yet so ingratefull did they prove. that they provok'd him to send *Thurston* then Archb. of *Torke* with such an Army, that meeting with the King himseife in the head of his Forces, he utterly discomfited him, with the death of 10000. of his men.

HENRY the second.

Henry the second, though the pulse of those times did beat high, and that he was distracted with a world of contusions, yet employing the *York-shire* Knights, *Humphrey Vile*, *Scurvill* and *Vesey*, they with their victorious Armes tooke the Scots King in the field, and tendered him prisoner at *Northampton*, whence King *Henry* carried him along to attend him in his warres in *France*.

RICHARD the first.

Richard *coeur de Lion* cauted *William* King of *Scotland* to carry the Sword before him at his second Coronation at his return from the holy Land: At which time King *Rich.*

passed a Royall Charter, that whensoever the King of *Scotland* was summoned to the English Court the Bishop of *Durham*, and Sheriffe of *Northumberland*, should receive him at *Tweeds*, and accompany him to *Teis*, from *Teis* the Archbishop of *Yorke* should attend him to the borders of that Countrey, and so the Bish. and Sheriffs of other Counties, untill he came to the English Court.

King JOHN.

King *John* one of the weakest Princes, and the most forsorne that ever *England* had considering how the Pope and all the world did bandy against him, and what fearefull exigents he was reduced unto, yet finding *Alexander* the second then King of *Scotland* to give sanctuary to his fugitive clergy, and toment others against him, made an expedition thither himselfe, but the two armies being ready to buckle, the Scot seeing fire and sword to gape upon him, submitted himselfe, and subscribed to such termes as the Conqueror propounded.

EDWARD the First.

NOW come I to the scourge, or, as his Tombe in *Westminster* tells me, the hammer of the Scots-men.

Edwardus primus Scotorum malleus hic est.

He causeth *Baliol* to come to *Newcastle* to sweare Fealty and homage to him, who after flying to the French King, *Edward* was so nettled for this his defection, that though he had a farre greater arrand in *France*, yet he chose rather to employ *Edmund* Earle of *Lincolne* thither, and to march himselfe to *Scotland* in the front of a puissant army; where the Scots in farre greater numbers shewed their teeth only but durst not bite. King *Edward* summons *Baliol* to *Berwick* when he resubmitted himself with all the Nobles in open Parliament which he held there; And for caution brought the King himselfe along with him, leaving the Earle of *Surrey* Warden of *Scotland*.

Not long after the Scots revolted againe notwithstanding their

their King was in *England*, having one *Wallie* for their ring-leader, who did much mischief on the frontiers. And their intolency grew to that hight, that besides their inrodes, they began to rhyme upon him.

What this *Edward* with his lang shanks? But he payed them for their rhiming with a vengeance; He goeth againe in person and at *Funkirk* battaile kild out right 200. of their Nobles and Gentry, with 40. thousand common Souldiers.

Then he summons a Parliament at *Edenburgh* where all the Nobles sweare him fealty againe; He carrieth away the Ragman roll, the blacke crosse, and the stone wherein they say the fate of their Kingdome is fixed.

Then was there offer'd a third provocation, when *le Bruce* was crowned King of *Scotland*.

The Earle of *Pembrooke* was sent against him, who utterly defeated him at *Tobynston*.

Hereupon *le Bruce* flyeth to the Popes pantofle making him Lord *Paramount* of *Scotland*, which moved King *Edward*, notwithstanding the menaces and fulminations of the Pope who wished him to forbear the Scots (because they were an exempt nation belonging to the Roman Chappell) to make a fourth expedition thither where he constrained *le Bruce* to fly to *Norway*, where he blew on his nayles while *K. Edward* lived. And so eager was this great King in pursuite of this action, that falling sickly upon the way, He said If I die before I enter *Scotland*, I charge you to go on courageously, and carry my body round about the Country; but it pleased God to reprove him untill he had done his businessse himselfe.

EDWARD the second.

BUt here comes a cooling-card for the English, *Edward* the second, whose greatest honor was to be son to a Peeres father, and father to an incomparable son, *Rosa spinam, spina rosam genuit*. In his time all went to wrack especially in *Scotland*. At *Bannoock* battaile *Gilbert de clare* Earle of *Glocester*, and 40 Barons more, with 700 Knights and Gentle-
men

men; and as some stories record above 40000. more were slaine. Which defeat was imputed principally to the ill choice of ground the English had taken. The Scots had behind them rocks, hills, and woods to fly into if necessity required, before them loughs, and moores, that the assailant could not march further. Adde hereunto the pusillanimity of the King (and the spirits of men are much rayſed by their leader) who was sayd to fly first: and better it is for a lion to lead sheepe, then for a sheepe to lead a company of lions.

The Scots hereupon were so agog that they enter *Ireland* with an Army under the conduct of *Edward Bruce* the Kings brother, who landing at *Karig Fergus* ranack'd all the North parts, where he tooke such firme footing, that he proclaym'd himselfe King of *Ireland*; though he had onely over-raunc *Ulster*. At which time there was such a direfull famine, that in some places of *Ireland* dead bodies were digged up, and their flesh boyled in their sculls to be eaten, as the story tells.

But two yeares after, Sir *Jo. Bretingham* then chiefe Justice, with the Archbishop of *Armagh*, went with such a power against this upstart King, that at *Dundalke* they got a most compleat victory, one *Maupas* as it seemed having kild the King hand to hand, for both their dead bodies were found together, and *Maupas* covering the Kings body.

In *England* another Army was sent against the Scots, called the *Yorke* Army, which was also overthrowne at *Milton* upon *Swayle*. Nevertheles the King would venture once more in Person, and with a numerous Army invaded *Scotland*; The Scots fly into the woods, and places of fastnes; And for want of provision in that hungry country, the English were forced to retire, but in the retraiſt they were so pursued that they lost all their ammunition, which was attributed to the treason of Sir *Andrew Harkley*. But your criticall Annalists ascribe it to the poverty of spirit in the royall head, who being become hatefull to God, and man, first for perjury, by infringing the oath he made to his Barons; then by disobedience to his father who in his death bed charged him upon his

bleſſing

bleſſing to abandon *Piers Gaveston*, whom nevertheleſs he ſtill doted upon with the *Spencers*, by whoſe counſels hee guided himſelfe, And it was alwaies ſeen that Princes of an ill deſtiny follow the worſt counſells.

EDWARD the third.

But here comes a ſpirit who will ſoundly vindicate his fathers affronts. *Edward* the third, a Prince that was the ſoonest a man, and the longeſt that laſted ſo of any in the whole catalogue of Engliſh Kings; yet being but young when the Diadem firſt begirt his temples, after an encounter at *Stanhope* Park, where great multitudes of Scots appeared, but vaniſhed away like meteors, ſkulking in woods and mountains.

In the Parliament held at *Northampton*, the King of *Scotland* was releaſed of his homage; But ſome years after, when the young King began to underſtand himſelf, hee ſent an army with *Baliol*, whom he cauſed to be crowned at *Scots*; And afterwards there was a Battell fought at *Hallidowne*, where the Engliſh made the Scots a bridge of gold to fly over, for they betook themſelves all to their heeles.

King *Baliol* being thus reſtored, *Scotland* became feuditary to *England* againe.

But a few years after king *Ed.* being deeply engag'd in his French wars, and thinking *Hoc agere*, the Scots preſuming his abſence would prove advantagious to them; make curioſe ſallies out of *Scotland*, and plunder all before them in the North, by the inſtigation of the French.

But the Queen and the Lords of the North make ſuch a levy of Martiall forces, that they entred *Scotland* like thunder, and at a mighty battell one *Copland* takes the King priſoner, whom, pleading the law of arms he would not deliver the Queen, untill the King had ſent order from *France*.

This overthrow was given upon Saturday, and upon Saturday ſix weeks before the battell of *Creſſy* had bin fought, with another againſt the Duke of *Brittain*; in all which king *Edward* prov'd victorious. And being triumphantly return'd from *France*, with the Flower-de-luces upon his ſword, and redoubted now by all the Princes of the Chriſtian world having a triumverate of kings his priſoners, one would think the Scot would have bin quiet; but they ſtill provoked him ſo far, that

in the dead of Winter (and King Ed was a Prince for all weathers) he went thither in Person himself, tooke *Berwick*, and had all *Scotland* resign'd unto him, by the King himselfe, and the Nobles who joyntly swore fealty and homage to him.

RICHARD the second.

NOW the grand-child of this great King (who turn'd the wheele of his times every where up and downe the Christian world as he pleased) mounts the stage. The Scots begin to infest the borders, and doe other acts of hostility being actually assisted by the French king, who sent thither his Admirall with a 1000. men at armes, and 60. sayle with furniture to arme 12000. men more.

King *Richard* musters up an Army worthy of a King, and russeth into Scotland like a whistle-wind as farre as *Douder*, and neither Scot or French appeared to make opposition.

The Scots (as the French annales say) not symbolizing with the humour of the French grew weary of them, and cashiered them, but they kept *Jean de Vienne*, the great Admirall prisoner in a manner, untill the French king had payed his ranfome, which he did, otherwise his Admirall might have laine at dead anchor there all his life-time.

But being returned to *France*, lest he should seem to shew no fruits at all of his voyage, he informs the King, that hee had pried into the uttermost intrinsique strength, both of *Scotland* and *England*, and found that *Scotland* was able to put in the field about 30000 men, and 5000. horse, and *England* 60000. foot, and 8000. horse, This relation induced *Charles* the frantique to attempt the invasion of *England* the yeare following, with a formidable Army, and Fleet, which was to make sayle from the *Siuice*, and for Land-forces far exceeded the invincible Armada of the yeare 88. But the Admirals account was found false, and to have reckoned much without his host, for as the French Historians report, King *Richard* had levied neere upon 100000. Foot. and 20000. Horse.

HENRY the fourth.

IN *Hen.* the fourth's time the tumultuous Scot stirs againe, and pilfers about the Marches at last he composeth the body of an Army, whom *Hen. Haspurre* encountred, and kil'd more enemies then he had men in his own Army.

*Charles the 6.
of France, cal-
led le phren-
tique.*

Sir Robert *Umpreyville* being Vice-Admirall, takes 14 great ships laden with corn, together with the great Galeon of *Scotland*, hard by *Lith*, which so abated the price of corn, that hee was commonly called Sir Rob. *Mend-market*.

A little after the young Prince of *Wales* hurld himselfe seven daies march into *Scotland*, and did what he would.

HENRY the fifth.

HENRY the fift that man of men, and mixtur of chivalrie (and the strangest Convert that ever was) being come to the Crown, he falls like a Politician to worke in erecting Forts on the frontiers of *Scotland*, which he did without controule.

After he took the young King *James* the first prisoner, in a very hot incounter, and carried him up and down with him in the French warres.

HENRY the sixth.

HENRY the sixt for some gallant parts in the aforesaid young King *James* the first of *Scotland*, married him to the Lady *Jane*; Daughter to the Earle of *Somerset* his Neece; But he proved afterwards hatefully ingratefull, and perfidious to King *Henry*, bending all his main forces against him but he was shamefully repell'd and beaten by Sir *Ralph Gray*, and the Knights of the North.

EDWARD the fourth.

ANd no lesse ingratefull and treacherous was *James* the third in *Edward* the fourths time, who desiring in marriage *Cecilia* the Kings daughter, it was condescended unto so farre that he had part of her portion advanc'd him; yet he fell to acts of hostility and frames an Army, which the Duke of *Glocester* with 15000 men ill favourdly beat (though they were twice more in number) and got *Berwicke* againe.

HENRY the seventh.

NOW come I to that great *Magnus* of his dayes. *Henry* the seventh who was said to be haunted with walking spirits *Simond Warbeck*, and *Parkins*, whom hee chased away by sprinkling of blood.

The Scots entertained *Warbeck*, though they knew him to be an Impostor, and raised an Army for him.

The Earle of *Surrey* and Bishop *Euse*, were sent against it, who drive the King and *Warbeck* with the whole Army before them six dayes march into the Country, at last the Scots King sent a defiance for a battell, which being to be fought the next day, the Scots Reales away the night before in a silent march.

Hereupon a Peace was concluded, provided that *Warbeck*

should bee banished *Scotland*, whom notwithstanding they furnished with ships, to goe to try his fortune with the Cornish Rebels.

HENRY the eight.

ANd now come I to the glory of his dayes (especially two thirds of them) *Henry* the 8. for never did Prince rise with a greater lustre in *Englands* hemisphære, and set in a darker clowd. And being extreamely busied in the warres of *France*, who should disturb him but his own brothervin-law, *James* the fourth, excited by the French, who contributed great summes of money towards the support of the warre; The King sends presently from *France* to the Earle of *Surry* to make head against them; At first the Earle sent Sir *William Bullmer* with 200. Archers upon the borders to observe their motion.

The Lord *Humes*, entred with 8000. men, and as he thought to returne with his booty, Sir *William Bulmer* having reinforced his 200. to 1000. fell upon the 8000. Scots, with that fury, that he killd 500. took so many prisoners, and intercepted the whole booty. This made the young Kings blood boyle within him for revenge, and composing a royall Army of the utmost strength of *Scotland* went in the head thereof himselfe.

The Earle of *Surry* was not idle, but raised an Army of 26000 men, and his son then Admirall came to him from *Newcastle* with 1000. old Sea-souldiers. The two Armies met in *Flodden*, where after many hot incounters victory flattered a long while with doubtfull wings, at last the King himselfe, with the Archb. of *St. Andrews* his brother, were slain, with 12. Earles, and 14. Barrons, and 12000 Gentlemen and others, and there fell of the English but 1500. only, nor could the Scots rescue the body of their King, but to mend the matter a little, gave out it was not the Kings body, but one *Elfishon* attired like to him, to encourage the Army.

But afterwards, though they acknowledged it was his body, yet would not *Henry* the 8. permit him to have the due rites of Princely buriall, because he had so perjuriously violated his faith with him.

Some few years after the Duke of *Albany* rays'd an Army, but he was prevented to do any hurt by the Lord *Ross* and *Darres*, who made Bonfires of above 80. Villages without seeing the face of an enemy. No sooner were they returned, but newes came, that the Duke of *Albany* had by this time in perfect equipage an Army of 30000. men.

Here upon

Hereupon the Lord Treasurer and Admirall, were sent to finde him out, but both Armies being come to sight of each other, the Scots not enduring well the countenance of the English Forces, ran away and shamefully disbanded. so that if the Lord Generall had had then commissoⁿ ample enough, they might have given a fatall blow to *Scotland*, as they themselves confessed, but by the intercession of the Queen Dowager, *Hen*, the eights sister, they obtained truce.

After this King *Hen* condescended to meet *James* the first at *York*, but he fayled, sending certain Commissioners, and so cunning was the Scot, that their Commission, and private instructions looked two wayes, and as they were treating, tydings came, that the Scots had rushed into, and rifled the Marches most barbarously.

Hereupon the Earl of *Norfolke* was sent with 20000. men, who for 8. daies did what he would within the bowels of the Country.

Another Army was sent under the Command of the Lord *Dacres* and *Wharton*, who gave them such a mortall blow, that eight Earls were taken prisoners, and 200. Gentlemen, and 800. more, and the stories concur, that there was scarce a souldier, but had at least his two prisoners, this was *Solmossfe* battell.

Yet for all this such is the inclination of the English to bee at peace with their neighbours, that a match was concluded, and ratified by act of Parliament, with a speciall instrument under the Scots Noble-mens hands between Prince *Edward*, and the young Queen *Mary*, yet by the cunning negotiation of the French, the Scot fell off. Hereupon old king *Henry*, who could digest no indignities, sent 200. ships laden with souldiers to the *Frish*, under the Earl of *Hereford*, who marched as far as *Edinburgh*, burnt the town, and part of the castle, returning with revenge and rich bootie. A while after the Scots understanding the King was gone to *France*, thought to serve themselves of that advantage, and to fall upon the borders, but the Earl of *Hereford* repelled them,

EDWARD the first.

E *Edward* the first, though yet in his minority, seemed to be sensible of the affront the Scot had put upon him for a wife, though his Father had vindicated it pritty well, but as the case stood, nothing could concerne *England* more, then to hinder that the French of any in the world should have her.

And now am I come to the last true battell that was fought 'twixt

England and Scotland since the Conquest. The Duke of *Somerset* was appointed Generall, the Earle of *Warwicke* his Lieutenant Generall, the Lord *Clinton* Admirall had 60. Shippes of warre, which were to hold course with the Land-forces. So from *Barnwicke*, with a sober Army they entred *Scotland*, consisting of about 13000. foot and 1300. men at arms, 2500. light horse, 16. peeces of Ordnance, every peece having a guard of Pioners who came in all to 1400. They had marched as far as *Musselborough*, far within the Country, and with infinite pains did they surmount the naturall and artificiall difficulties of the wayes, three small Castles they seized upon in their march without offering any act of violence to small or great.

They understood the Regent of *Scotland* did far exceed them in number, and there came Recruits hourly to him; for the fire crosse was carried about by the Heralds through all parts, which is two firebrands upon the point of a Spear, that all above 16. and under 60 should resort to the Generall rendezvous so that the Historians on both sides leave the number of them indefinite to this day, but they all agree, that they were at least twice as many and they had twice as many Ordnance, yet notwithstanding many other advantages; it pleased God to give the English a compleat victory (and victories are the decrees of Heaven, when there is no tribunall on earth to determine the quarrell. This hapned precisely the same day that *Flodden* field battell was fought 34. years before. There were 14000. slain our-right, whereof there were 3000. Kirk-men; Fryars and Monks, above 1500. taken prisoners, whereof young *Montly*, and other great Lords were of the number; the spoiles of the field 30000 jacks, and 30. peeces of Ordnance were shipped for *England*, and the English plundered the Country up and down 5. daies march further.

To these exploits at home may be added a smart blow the English gave the Scots in *Ireland*, in Sir *Jo. Perrots* government, for some 2000. Redshanks being come over by the *Burks* means, like a swarm of Caterpillers they proll'd and pill'd up and down, Sir *Ri. Bingham* then Governour of *Connaught* made head against them, with a small contemptible number, and at the river of *Earne* neer *Sligo*, slew them all our-right, so that not one soule escaped, to returne to *Scotland* with newes what became of the rest.

Touching these late traverses of warre 'twixt *England* and *Scotland* 'tis true that infortunate *England* hath drawne upon her selfe a great deale of dishonour in the opinion of the world abroad. spe-

cially

cially among those who understand not the true carriage of things; For these late rushings in of the Scot cannot be so properly call'd *invasions* or *invasions*, by some spurious and most unworthy degenerate Englishmen, who from a long time had plotted the bringing of them in, and it was the most pernicious and basest treason that ever was practis'd against poore **England**: But to give a full and satisfactory relation of this Warre, I will deduce the business from the beginning.

Before this unlucky storme fell twixt *England* and *Scotland* there were certain *clouds* issuing from the vapors of divers discontented braines, plainly discern'd to hover up and downe a long time in both Kingdomes specially in that Northerne Region: The first which appeard was, when some yeers after his Majesties access to the crowne, there was an act of revocation passed, where some things which had insensibly slipped away from the crowne, and other things which were illegally snatch'd from the church were resum'd, and reannex'd to both; which lighting upon some of the great ones, they were over heard to murmur though this was done with as much moderation as possibly could be, and by the mature advice of the Councell of state there, with the free opinion of the approved Lawyers of that Kingdome, and from hence issued the first symptome of discontentment.

Not long after his Majesty being inform'd of the meane and servile condition of the Ministers of that Kingdome, which have the charge of the conscience, and service of God, and make up a considerable part of the free borne subjects; his Majesty understanding what poore pittances they receiv'd for their subsistence, and for those small stipends also, or rather almes of benevolence, they depended upon the pleasure of the Laiks, His Majesty by a speciall Commission to that end found away to augment and ascertain that allowance, and free them from that slavish kind of clientele and dependency they had upon the seculars; Whence may bee infer'd what monstres of ingratitude those men shew'd themselves to be afterwards, by exasperating and poysoning the hearts of the people against their soveraigne in their virulent and seditious preachments, and inviting them to armes. Not long after, when the poore husbandman and owners of corn were bound to pay tithes to lay persons. call'd there the Lords of the erection, were much incommodated by them, because they could not take in their corn till the Parson had fetch'd away his tithe, who sometimes to shew his power or spleen peradventure would

would defer of purpose the taking in thereof, whereby the whole crop, by not taking advantage of the weather, would oftentimes suffer: His Majesty for the redresse of this grievance, appointed Commissioners who found a way to purchase those tithes, and bring the improPRIATORS to take a pecuniary certain rent counterveyable unto them: Hereupon the Laie Lords and Gentlemen finding that the respect and dependency whereby the Ministers and owners of corn were formerly oblig'd unto them to be hereby lessen'd did tacitly discover much animosity and displeasure: Moreover his Majestie when he went thither to be crown'd having conferr'd honours upon some whom he had found industrious to promote his service, envie (which is alwayes the canker of honour) began to raige among divers of them which did turne visibly afterwards to discontentments.

These were the conceal'd and private grounds, now the open and avowed causes were the introduction of our Liturgy, the booke of Canons, Ordination and Consecration with the high Commission Court among them: and it hath bin found since that those things were introduced by the cunning of those discontented spirits, that thereby there might be some grounds to suscite the people to rise, which plot of theirs tooke effect.

Add hereunto that after the King of *Sweden*s death divers Scots Commanders came over, and made a flourish in our English Court, but being Souldiers of fortune, and finding no trading here, they went to *Scotland* and joyn'd counsells with those discontented spirits to begin a warre that they might be in action.

The only pretence they tooke for their rising then, was our Common Prayer Booke, hereupon his Majesty sent a Proclamation to be published wherein he declar'd that 'twas not his purpose to presse the practise of that booke upon any ones conscience, therefore he was willing to discharge them from the use and exercise of it, and to abolish all acts that tended to that end and that all things should be in *statu quo prius*. But this would not suffice, for they went on to fish in these troubled waters, having a designe to drayne all the Episcopall sees in the Kingdome, and turn them to laie land: Hereupon they entred into a holy league which they term'd Covenant, without his Majesties privy, and this was point blank against an Act of Parliament 1585. which utterly prohibits all leagues, covenants or bands whatsoever without the Kings consent: Hereupon the body of an Army was raised, and one *Lesley* was made Generall, so they marched to *Dunbar* Hill within five miles of *Berwick* where

Where the rendezvous was : They gave out they came with a petition to his Majesty, though they brought it upon the pikes point. There were many noble English hearts which swell'd high at this insolency of the *Scots*, and therefore went with wonderfull alacrity to attend his Majesty to *Barnwick*, but there were others who were luke-warme in the business, and those of the greatest Ones, which the *Scots* knew wel enough, for there was nothing transacted or said in the Kings Cabinet Counsell or Bed-chamber, but there was intelligence given them : Hereupon a pacification was shuffled up, and so both the Armies were dispersed. The King being returned to *London*, grew more and more sensible of these indignities of his Subjects of *Scotland*, and having called a Parliament expressly for that purpose in *England*, some of the cheife Members thereof were so intoxicated by the *Scots*, that they did not only not resent this bravado he had done to *England*, but seem'd to approve of his actions. His Majesty finding the pulse of his Parliament beat so faintly for enabling him to vindicate these indignities upon the *Scots*, dissolv'd it, and propos'd the business to his privy Counsell, who not only advis'd him, but supplied him with noble summes to repaire his honour by War ; hereupon the former Forces were rallied, and made up into the body of an Army: The *Scots* was not idle all this while, but reunited his former Army, whereof there was a good part undisbanded (contrary to Article) and choosing rather to make another Country the theater of the War then his own, he got over the *Tweed*, and found all passages open, and as it were made for him all the way til he came to the *Tine*, & though there were considerable Troupes of Horse and Foot at *Newcastle*, yet they never offer'd as much as to face him all the way; at *Newbury* there was a small dispute, but the *English* Infantry would not fight, so *Newcastle* gates flew open to her inveterate Enemy, without any resistance at all, where he had more Friends than Foes, and the *English* General rather then to be put to unworthy compositions retired in disorder : Whither this happened either by secret faction, or want of affection in the Souldier, or by the faults of the Generall, I will not

determine; but sure I am it was dishonourable enough to poor *England*, who was bought and sold in this expedition. This was the first entrance the *Scots* made into *England* since these unhappy Wars; but this invitation was private, the last was publick, being voted by the *English* Commons, and they rush'd in, in the dead of Winter; notwithstanding that his Majesty had taken a toylsome journey not long before to sit amongst them himselfe in Parliament, where he condescended to every thing they could imaginably desire, and they acknowledging his unparalleled Grace, desired that Act to be reviv'd whereby it was Treason in the highest degree that could be, for any of the Subjects of *Scotland* of what degree or condition soever to levy any Military Forces without his Majesties expresse Commission, and this they did to expresse their gratitude: as they said. But the yeare came scarce about before they had moulded another Army, not only without, but expressly against his Royall Commission, and Counter-command, and would intrude themselves to be Vmpires twixt him and his *English* Subjects whether he would or no; so in they rush'd againe in dead of Winter, and for Martiall exploit, the little credit they got by storming of *Newcastle* was nothing countervaylable to that which they lost before *Hereford*, where the *Welsh-men* bang'd them to some purpose from before the town, and made their Generall to trusse up his pack and away, sending him a fat Sow with Pigs after her, and a blew bonnet upon her head for his break-fast.

Corollarie.

COROLLARIE.

THUS have I run over, and faithfull related by collation of many Authors, with their concurrent testimonies, those traveries of warre which have passed betwixt the *English* and *Scots* since the Conquest, having omitted many circumstances which might have tended further to the glory of *England*, to avoyd prolixity, for I intended at first that this Discourse should be like a skein of Silke wound up close upon a small bot-tome, which a freer hand might put upon the loom and draw to a large peice.

Any man of a clear and unpassionate judgement will hence inferre that the *Scots* have been alwayes farre inferiour to the *English* (except in these latter unlucky Invasions) in poynt of true prowess, and National Power: In some examples you may finde how the *English* carryed away more Captives then they were Souldiers of themselves, driving them as sheep before them; most of the Battails they fought were in *Scotland* herself, when the *English* had been tir'd with long marches, over uncouth, and strange places, being ignorant of the advenues, and advantages of them.

Indeed in *Edward* the Seconds reign they got three battails, and one at the sag end of *Hen.* the 8. wherein Sir *Ralph Evers* was slaine, but it was more by stratagem than strength, and besides the *English* might have been said to have fought rather against the Heaven and Elements then men, having Wind and Sun in their faces, but that might have been tearmed more properly a petty defeat then Victory, for there fell not above 200. But what use did the *Scots* ever make of those Victories, though the North parts have many places of fastnesse, and tenable, yet I read not of any place they kept except *Barwick*; all the rest of their Warres were but tumultuary fallies, and predatory devastations, and pilfrings. But the *English* have taken foure

of their Kings captives, killed two of them in the Field, carried away their Crown (which they give out to be greater and more weighty than that of *England*) their *Ragman-Roll*, the *Blacke Crosse*, with other instruments of Sovereignty, and did sundry acts equivalent to a Conquest. They pierced the very heart of the Kingdom, and the *Scot* may be said to have onely trod upon *England*: toe, for they never came farther than the Walls of *Yorke*, till thereigne of this thing that calls it selfe Parliament. But if one should aske me why the *English* having made such firme Invasions from time to time into the very bowels of *Scotland*, did not reduce it to a vassallage and perfect provincial obedience, as well as to make their Kings sucdetary in which state they continued towards *England* near upon five hundred yeares?

My Answer shall be the same that *Suetonius* gives in behalfe of the *Romans*, who notwithstanding they lorded over the rest of *Brittany* four hundred and odde yeares, yet they never went about to conquer *Scotland*, because they knew the prize would not have countervail'd the paines, by reason of the cragginess of the Countrey and incommodity of habitation, therefore they thought it enough that *Adrians* Wall which extended from *Timmouth* to *Solway Frish*, near upon fourscore miles should be the Western Bounds of their Empire.

Out of the precedent Examples we may also gather, that the *Scot* hath been alwayes of a genius apt and forward to stir against *England* upon any the least occasion. For of those five and twenty Kings and Queens that have been since the Conquest, onely five have been free of their insolencies: yet did *England* never begin with them till she was justly provoked thereunto, nor could Alliances nor Leagues, or any ties of Treaty confirmed by Solemn Oathes (which are those religious Bonds that passe 'twixt God and the Soul) detain the *Scottish* Kings from puzzling and disturbing *England*, when her Kings were most distracted in Warres with *France*, and the better halfe of her strength employed abroad, so that the *Scots* may be said to have been from time to time as goads in *Englands* sides, or a thorne in her toe; and *France* leaguings meerly for

for his own advantage with them, may be said to have made use of *Scotland* as the Fox did of the Cats foot to pull the Apple out of the Fire for his own eating: yet for all these eager and irrefragable Combinations 'twixt the *French* and Her against *England*, *England* ever bore up, and made her party good, and that in a victorious way against both, and for *Scotland* she may be said to have given Her blowes for phil-lips.

But it seems that *Italian* was well versed in the *Scottishmens* humours, who understanding of the late Union between the two Kingdomes, said that *England* had got no great catch by the addition of *Scotland*, she had onely got a Wolfe by the eares, who must be held very fast, else he will run away to *France*.

Some there are who much magnifie and cry up the *Scots* of late yeares, for great Souldiers, tacitly derogating thereby from the *English*, as if they should stand in some apprehension of fear of them; but I cannot imagine upon what grounds they should do it; true it is, that since the Revolt of the *Hollander*, and these seventy yeares Tumults in the Netherlands, some of them are much improved in the Art of Warre, and knowledge of Armes from what they were; they have also pushed on their Fortunes in the Warres of *Denmarke*, *Sweden*, *Russia*, *Germany*, and *France*; for *Poland*, their Profession there is to trusse Packes rather than traile Pikes. By reason of the quality of the Soile and Clime they have tough and hardy bodies, and it may adde to their courage that they venture for a better Countrey, in regard they cannot go to a worse than their own. Now it must be granted that the greatest advantage wherewith Nature doth recompence a mountainous and sterile Soile above a luxurious and easie, is, to make it produce suffering bodies; which made the *Romans* of nine-score yeares conquering of *Spain*, when they were but nine conquering of *France*.

For the first, 'tis answered, that if the *Scott* hath made sallies abroad into other Countries of late yeares, the *English* also have done the like, and are in some places in greater num-

bers, as in the Low-countries, where at this day they treble the number of the *Scots*, so that the *Netherlands* may be said to be a Military Yard for the *English* as well: and he that is never so little versed in the Moderne Stories will finde that the Foundation of that State hath been chiefly cimented with *English* Blood.

For the East-country, 'tis true, there are many able *Scots* Leaders, and there are also many *English* of abilities and fame.

To the second, if the *Scots* are a hardy People because of their craggies and mountaines: I answer that the *Welch* and *Cornish* with them that dwell about the Northerne Alpes in *England*, are as mountainous as they, and I believe have as suffering and sturdy bodies; which makes the world yield it for a Maxime, that no Prince of Christendom hath a better choice to make Souldiers of than the King of Great Britain.

I will conclude with certain Prophecies the *Scots* do much speak of. The first is out of *Polychronicon*, where the Authour *Ranulphus Cistrensis* relates the words of a certain Anchorite who lived in King *Egelbert* his time, now near upon 900. yeares ago, and the words are these, *Angli, quia proditiōis, ebrietatis, & negligentia domus Dei dediti sunt, primum per Danos, deinde per Normanos, tertium per Scotos, quos vilissimos habent, conterentur: varium erit seculum, & varietas mentium, designabitur varietate vestium.* 1. The *English* men for that they wouneth themselves to treason, to drunkenesse, and wretchednesse of Gods House; first by the Danes, then by the Normans, and lastly by the Scots, whom they holden least in esteem, shall be overthrowen, 'twill be an instable Age, and the variableness of mens mindes shall appear by the variableness of their vestments.

The *Danish* and *Norman* Conquest have happened since, and the third is to follow in the same manner, say they, not by Succession, but by the Sword.

2. The second are those Prophecies of *Merlin*, who much tampers with the single Lion, and of the Feats that he should do, which they say, is meant of their Lion within a double Treasure Rampant, *Mars* counterflowred.

3. Then come they to the Stone wherein they say, the Fortune

of their Kingdom is fixed, which hath lain in *Westminster*, now near upon five hundred yeares.

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum
Invenient Lapidem regnare teneantur ibidem.*

*If Fate failes not, the Scots, where ere they finde
This Stone, there they shall reigne and rule man-kinde.*

Which they interpret also must be by the Sword not by Succession.

4. Then do they apply to themselves a Prophecie that the *Irish* have very frequent amongst them, which is, *That the day will come, when the Irish shall weep over the Englishmens graves.*

5. Lastly, that which is so common in the *Englishmens* mouthes, [*Lincolne was, London is, and Yorke shall be*] which they say, shall be at last the Seat of the *British* Empire, to be erected there by them.

But I am none of those that afford much faith to rambling Prophecies, but will conclude with a late much cried up Wise-man, (Sir *W. R.*) that *Prophecies* are as seeds sown in the vast field of time, whereof not one grain of a thousand comes to grow up: yet these Prophecies may serve as so many Prospectives for *England*, to behold, though a far off in a mist, the danger and destiny which may befall her, from this growing Nation if not timely prevented.

6. Hereunto may be added another very old and ill-favoured one, which shall fore-run her fall.

Gens tua te prodit, prob Anglia, Scotia rodit.

— O *England*,
Thine own People thee betray,
And Scotland makes of thee a prey.

FINIS.





THE VOTE⁷

OR

A POEME ROYALL,

PRESENTED

TO HIS MAIESTIE

for a New-yeares-Gift.

*By way of Discourse 'twixt the Poet,
and his Muse.*

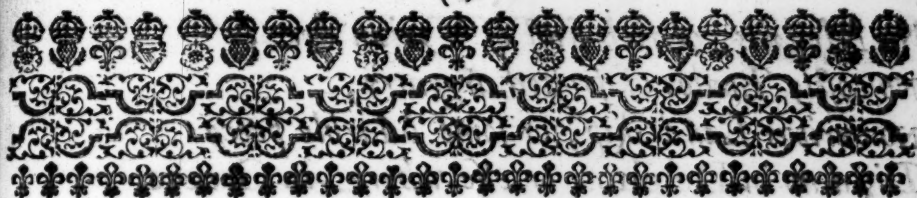
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P O E M A

Στρήλων.

THe world's bright Eye, Times measurer, begun
 Through watry Capricorne his course to run,
 Old Ianus hastned on, his temples boynd
 With Ivy, his gray baires with hollie crownd;
 When in a serious quest, my thoughts did muse,
 What Gift, as best becomming, I should chuse,
 To Britaines Monarch (my dread Sovereaigne) bring
 Which might supply a New-yeares offering.
 I rummag'd all my stores, and search'd my cells
 Where nought appear'd, god wot, but bagatells:
 No farre fetch'd Indian gemme, cut out of rock,
 Or fishd in shels were trusted under lock,
 No peece which Angelo's strong fancy bitt,
 Or Titians pensil, or rare Hyliards witt,
 No Ermines, or black-sables, no such Skinnes,
 As the grim Tartar hunts, or takes in ginnes:

No Medails, or rich stuff of Tyrian dye,
 No costly Boules of frosted argentry,
 No curious Land-skip, or some Marble peece
 Dig'd up in Delphos, or else-where in Greece,
 No Roman Perfumes, Buffs, or Cordouans
 Made drunk with Ambar by Moreno's hands,
 No arras, or rich carpets freighted o're
 The surging Seas from Asia's doubtfull shore,
 No Lions cub, or beast of strange aspect,
 Which in Numidia's fiery womb had slept,
 No old Toledo blades, or Damaskins,
 No Pistols, or some rare-spring'd Carrabins,
 No Spanish Ginet, or choyce stallion sent,
 From Naples, or hot Afrique's continent,
 In fine, I nothing found, I could descry
 Worthy the hands of Cæsar or his eye.

My wits were at a stand, when, loe, my Muse
 (None of the Quire, but such as they do use
 For laundresses or handmaids of meane rank
 I knew sometimes on Po and Isis banks)
 Did softly buzz.

Muse.

Then let me something bring,
 My hanfell the New-yeare to CHARLES my King,
 May usher in bis fronted Ianus— Poet.

Poet.

*Thou fond foole-hardy Muse, thou silly Thing,
Which 'mongst the shrubbs & reeds do'st use to sing,
Dar'st thou peck up, and the tall Cedar clime,
And venture on a King with gingling rime?
Though all thy words were perle, thy letters gold,
And cut in rubies, or cast in a mould
Of diamonds, yet still thy lines would be
To meane a gift for such a Majestie.*

Muse.

*I'le try; and hope to passe without disdaine
In New-yeares-gifts the mind stands for the maine,
The Sophy, finding 'twas well meant, did daigne
Few dropps of running water from a swayne,
Then sure 'twill please my Liege, if I him bring,
Some gentle dropps from the Castalian spring.
Though Rarities I want of such account,
Yet have I something on the forked mount.
Nor is't the first, or third accesse I made
To Cæsar's feet, and thence departed glad.*

For as the Sun with his male heat doth render
 Nile's muddy slime fruitfull, and apt t'engender,
 And dayly to produce newe kinds of creatures
 Of various shapes, and thousand differing features,
 So is my fancy quickned by the glance
 Of His benigne aspect and countenance,
 It makes me pregnant, and to superfæte,
 Such is the vigor of His beames and beate.

Once in a Vocall Forest I did sing,
 And made the Oke to stand for CHARLES my King,
 The best of trees, whereof (it is no vant
 The greatest Schooles of Europe ring and chant)
 There you shall also find Dame ARHETINE,
 Great Henries daughter, and Great Britaines Queene;
 Her name engraven in a Laurell tree,
 And so transmitted to Eternity.
 For now I beare that Grove speake's besides mine,
 The language of the Loire, the Po, and Rhyne,
 (And to my Prince (my sweet Black Prince) of late,
 I did a youthfull subject dedicate.)
 Nor do I doubt but that in time, my Trees
 Will yeeld me fruit to pay Apollo's fees,
 To offer up whole Hecatombes of praise
 To Cæsar, if on me he call his rays.

*And if my lamp have oyle, I may compile
The moderne Annals of great Albion's Isle,
To vindicat the truth of CHARLES his raigne,
From scribbling Pamphletors, who story staine
With loose imperfect passages, and thrust
Lame things upon the world, &ane up in trust.*

*I have had Audience (in another straine)
Of Europes greatest Kings, when German maine
And the Cantabrian waves I crossd, & drank
Of Tagus, Seine, and sate at Tybers bank,
Through Scylla & Charybdis I have steerd,
Where restlessse Ætna, belching flames, appeerd,
By Greece, once Palla's garden, then I past,
Now all ore spread with Ignorance and wast.
Nor hath faire Europe her vast bounds throughout
An Academe of note I found not out.*

*But now I hope in a successfull prore,
The Fates have fix'd me on sweet Englands shore,
And by these various wandrings true I found,
Earth is the common Mother, every ground
May be one's Countrey, for by birth each man
Is in this VVorld a Cosmopolitan
A free-borne Burgesse, and receives thereby
His denization from Nativity :*

Nor is this VVorld, at best, but a huge *Inn*,
 And men the rambling passengers, wherein
 Some warm lodgings find, & that as soone
 As out of Nature's closets they see noone,
 And find the table ready layd; but some
 Must for their commons trudge, and shift for roome:
 VVith easie pace some clime *Promotions Hill*,
 Some in the *Dale*, do what they can, stick still.
 Some through false glasses smiling *Fortune* spy,
 VVho still keeps off, though she appears hard by:
 Some like the *Ostrich*, with their wings do flutter,
 But cannot fly, or soare above the gutter,
 Some quickly fetch and double *Good-Hopes Cape*,
 Some ne're can do't though the same cours they shape:
 So that poore mortals are so many balls
 Tofsd, some o're line, some under *Fortune's* walls.

And it is Heavens high pleasure Man should lye
 Obnoxious to this partiality,
 That by Industrious ways he should contend,
Nature's short pittance to improve and mend.
 And *Industry* ne're fail'd, at last, t'advance
 Her patient sonnes above the reach of *Chance*.

Poet.

But whither ro' st thou thus?
 Well; since I see thou art so strongly bent,
 And of a gracious looke so confident,
 Go, and throw down thy selfe at Cæsars feet,
 And in thy best attire thy Soveraigne greet,
 Go, An auspicious and most blissefull year,
 Wish Him, as e're shin'd ore this Hemisphære,
 Good may the Entrance, better the middle be,
 And the Conclusion best of all the three,
 Of joy ungrudg'd may each day be a debter,
 And evry morne still usher in a better,
 May the soft gliding Nones and evry Ide,
 With all the Calends stil some good betide,
 May Cynthia with kind looks, & Phœbus's rayes,
 One cleere his Nights, the other guild his dayes.
 Free limbs, unphysick'd health, due appetite,
 Which no sauce else but Hunger may excite,
 Sound sleepes, and sanguine dreames, which represent,
 Symptomes of health, and the next dayes content;
 Cheerfull and vacant thoughts, not always bound
 To Counsell, or in deep Ideas drown'd:

(Though such late traverses and tumults might
 Turne to a lump of care the ayriest wight)
 And since, while fragile flesh doth us array
 The humors still are combating for sway,
 (Which were they free of this reluctancy
 And counterpoys'd Man would immortall be)
 May sanguine ore the rest predominat
 In Him, and their malignant flux abate.

May his great Queen (in whose Imperious eye
 Raigne's such a world of winning Majesty)
 Like the rich Olive, or Falernian Vine,
 Swell with more gemms of Cions masculine;
 And as Her fruit sprung from the Rose and Luce,
 (The best of stemmes Earth yet did e're produce)
 Is tyed already by a Sanguine lace
 To all the Kings of Europe's highborne race,
 So may they shoot, their youthfull branches o're,
 The surging seas, and graffe with evry shore.

May home-Comerce, and Trade encrease from farre,
 That both the Indies meet within his barres,
 And bring in Mounts of Coyne His mint's to feed,
 And Banquers (Trafique's chiefe supporters) breed,
 Which may enrich his Kingdomes, Court and Towne,
 And ballast still the Coffers of the the Crowne,

For Kingdoms are as ships, the Prince his chests
 The ballast, which if empty, when distress't
 VVith stormes, their holds are lightly trimm'd, the
 Can run no steedy cours, but tosse and reele. (keele
*May his Imperiall Chamber alwayes ply
 To his desires, her wealth to multiply,
 That she may prize his royall favour more
 Than al the wares fetch'd frō the great Mogor,
 May the Great Senat with the subjects right
 Put in the Counter-scale, the Regall might
 The flowrs of th' Crown, that they may propp each other,
 And like the Grecian's twin live, love together.*
 For the chief glory of a people is
 The power of their King, as Their is His.
*may He be still within himselfe at home,
 That no just passion make the reason rome,
 Yet Passions have their turnes, to rouse the Soule,
 And Stirre her slumbring Spirits not controule,*
 For as the Ocean besides ebb and flood,
 (VVhich Nature's greatest Clerk ner'e understood)
 Is not for sayle, if an impregning wind
 Fills not the flagging canvas, so a mind
 Too calme, is not for Action, if desire
 Heat's not it selfe at passion's quickning fire,

For Nature is allow'd sometimes to muster
Her passions, so they only blow, not bluster.

May iustice still in her true scales appeare,
And Honor fix'd in no unworthy speare,
Unto whose palace all access should have
Through vertues Temple, not through Plutos Cave.

May his true subjects hearts be his chiefe Fort,
Their purse his treasure, and their Love his Port
Their prayers, as sweet Incense, to draw downe
Myriads of blessings on his Queene and Crowne.

And now that his glad presence, did assuage,
That fearefull tempest in the North did rage,
May those frogg-vapours in the Irish skie,
Be scatter'd by the beames of Majesty,
That the Hibernian lyre give such a sound,
May on our coasts with joyfull Echos bound.

And when this fatall planet leaves to lowre,
Which to to long on Monarchies doth powre
His direfull influence, may Peace once more
Descend from Heaven on our tottering shore,
And ride in triumph both on land and maine,
And with her milke-white steedes draw Charles his waine,
That so for those Saturnian times of old,
An age of Pearle may come in lieu of Gold.

Be all his thoughts borne perfect, and his hopes,
 In their events fall out beyond their scopes,
 Vertue still guide his course, and if there be
 A thing as Fortune Him accompanie.
 May no ill Genius haunt him, but by's side,
 The best protecting Angell ever bide.

May He go on to vindicate the right
 Of holy things, and make the Temple bright,
 To keep that Faith, that Sacred Truth entire
 Which He receiv'd from Salomon his fire.
 And since we all must hence, by th' Iron Decree,
 Stamp'd amongst the black Records of Destinie,
 Late may his life, his Glory ne're weare out,
 Till the great yeare of Plato wheele about.

So prayeth
 The worst of Poets,
 to
 The best of Princes,
 yet
 The most loyall
 of
 His Voraries and Vassalls

James Howell

- Arhetine, *id est*, *Vernus*.
A nagram. of Henrieta.
 The Parliament.
 Hippocrates.
 King James.



8

AN
INQUISITION
AFTER
BLOOD.

To the PARLIAMENT *in statu quo nunc,*

AND

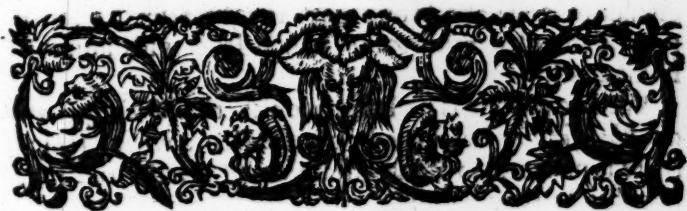
To the ARMY Regnant;

Or any other whether Royallist, Presbyterian, Independent or Leveller, whom it may concern.

*Blood is a crying sin, but that of Kings
Cryes loudest for revenge, and ruine brings.*

Printed in the Yeer, 1649.





AN INQUISITION AFTER BLOOD.



THE scope of this short discourse is to make some researches after Truth, and to rectifie the world accordingly in point of opinion, specially touching the first *Author* and Aggressor of the late ugly war in *England*, which brought with it such an inundation of blood, and so let in so huge a torrent of mischiefs to rush upon us. There be many, and they not only Presbyterians and Independents, but *Cavaliers* also, who think that the King had taken the guilt of all this blood upon himselfe, in regard of that Concession he passed in the preamble of the late Treaty at the *Isle of Wight*; The aime of this Paper is to cleere that point, but in so temperate a way, that

I hope 'twill give no cause of exception, much lesse of offence to any: the blood that's sought after here, shall not be mingled with *gaule*, much lesse with anie venome at all.

We know there is no Principle either in *Divinity, Law*, or *Philosophie*, but may be wrested to a wrong sense; there is no truth so demonstrative and cleere, but may be subject to cavillations; no Tenet so plaine, but perverse inferences may be drawne out of it; such a fate befell that preambular Concession His Majesty passed at the Transactions of the late Treaty, in that *he acknowledged therein that the two Houses of Parliament were necessitated to undertake a war in their owne just and lawfull defence, &c. and that therefore all Oaths, Declarations, or other public Instruments against the Houses of Parliament, or any for adhering to them, &c. be declared null, suppressed, and forbidden.*

'Tis true, His Majesty passed this grant, but with this weighty consideration, as it had reference to two ends.

First, to smoothen and facilitate things thereby to ope a passage, and pave the way to a happy peace, which this poor Island did so thirst after, having been so long glutted with civill blood.

Secondly, that it might conduce to the further security, and the indemnifying of the two Houses of Parliament, with all their instruments, assistants, and adherents, and so rid them of all jealousies, and fear (of future dangers) which still lodg'd within them. Now touching the expressions and words of this Grant, they were not his owne, nor did he give order for the dictating or penning thereof; the King was not the *Author* of them, but an *Assenter* only unto them: nor was He or his Party accus'd, or as much as mentioned in any of them, to draw

draw the least guilt upon themselves. Besides, He pass'd them as he doth all Lawes and Acts of Parlement, which in case of absence another may do for him in his *politic* capacity, therefore they cannot prejudice his *person* any way. I am loth to say that he condescended to this Grant,

-----*Cum stricta novacula supra,*

When the razor was as it were at his throat, when ther was an Army of about thirty thousand effectif Horse and Foot that were in motion against him, when his Person had continued under a black long lingring restraint, and dangerous menacing Petitions and Papers daily obtruded against him. Moreover, His Majesty pass'd this Concession with these two provisos and reservations,

First, that it should be of no vertu or validity at all, till the whole Treaty were intirely consummated.

Secondly, that he might when he pleas'd enlarge and cleer the truth with the reservedness of his meaning herein, by public Declaration: Now the Treaty being confusedly huddled up, without discussing, or as much as receiving any Proposition from himself as was capitulated, (and reciprocal Proposals are of the essence of all Treaties) it could neither bind him, or turne any way to his disadvantage: Therefore under favour, ther was too much hast us'd by the Parlement, to draw that hipothetick or provisional Concession to the form of an Act so suddenly after in the very heat of the Treaty, without His Majesties knowledge, or the least intimation of his pleasure.

Add hereunto, that this *Grant* was but a meer preambular Proposition, 'twas not of the essence of the Treaty it self: And as the Philosophers and Schoolemen tell us, there is *no valid proof can be drawn out of Preambles, Introductions*

introductions or *Corollaries* in any science, but out of the positive assertions and body of the Text, which is only argument-proof; so in the Constitutions and Lawes of England, as also in all accusations and charges, forerunning prefaces and preambles (which commonly *weak* causes want most) are not pleadable: and though they use to be first in place, like gentlemen-Ushers, yet are they last in dignity, as also in framing, nor had they ever the force of Lawes, but may be term'd their attendants to make way for them.

Besides, ther's not a syllable in this preface which repeales or connives at any former Law of the Land, therefore those Lawes *that so strictly inhibit English Subjects to raise armes against their liege Lord the King*, and those Lawes *à contrario*, which exempt from all dangers, penalties or molestation any Subject that adheres to the person of the King in any cause or quarrell whatsoever, are still in force.

Furthermore, this *introductory* Concession of the Kings, wherein he is contented to declare, That the two Houses were necessitated to take Armes for their defence, may be said to have relation to the necessity, *à parte post*, not *à parte ante*: *self-defence* is the universall Law of Nature, and it extends to all other creatures, as well as the rationall: As the fluent Roman Orator in that sentence of his, which is accounted among the Critiques the excellentest that ever drop'd from him; *Est enim hac non scripta, sed nata Lex, quam non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa arripimus, hausimus, expressimus, ad quam non docti, sed facti, non instituti, sed imbuti sumus, ut si vita nostra in &c.* For this (meaning *self-defence*) is not a written, but a Law born with us; A Law which we have not learnt, receiv'd or read, but that which we have suck'd, drawn forth, and wrung out of Nature her self; A Law to which we are not taught, but made unto, where

wherewith we are not instructed, but indued withall, that if our lives be in jeopardy, &c. we may repell force by force. Therefore when the House of Parliament had drawn upon them a necessity of self-defence (and I could have wish'd it had been against any other but their own Sovereign Prince) his Majesty was contented to acknowledge that necessity. As for example: A man of war meets with a Marchant man at Sea, he makes towards him, and assaults him; The Marchant man having a good stout vessell under him, and resolute generous Seamen, bears up against him, gives him a whole broad side, and shoots him 'twixt wind and water, so there happens a furious fight betwixt them, which being ended, the Marchant cannot deny but that the man of war, though the first Assailant, was necessitated to fight, and that justly in his own defence, which necessity he drew upon himself, and so was excusable, *à posteriori*, not *à priori*; As the Civilians speak of a clandestine marriage, *Fieri non debuit, sed factum valet*; It ought not to have been, but being done 'tis valid: whereunto relates another saying, *Multa sunt quæ non nisi peracta approbantur*. There are many things which are not allowable till they are pass'd.

The Kings of *France* have had sundry civill warrs, many bloody encounters and clashes with their Subjects, specially the last King *Lewis* the thirteenth, which turn'd all at last to his advantage; among other Treaties upon that of *London*, he was by force of Article to publish an Edict, *Dans lequel le Roy approuvoit tout le passé comme ayant esté fait pour son service, &c.* Wherein the King approv'd of all that was pass'd, as done for his service, &c, and these concessions and extenuations are usuall at the close of most civill warrs; but there was never any further advantage made of them, then to make the adverse party
more

more capable of grace and pardon, to enable them to bear up against the brunt of Lawes, and secure them more firmly from all afterclaps; They were pass'd in order to an *Act of Abolition*, to a generall pardon, and consequently to a reestablishment of Peace; now, *Peace and War* (we know) *are like Water and Ice, they engender one another*: But I do not remember to have read either in the French story, or any other, that such Royall Concessions at the period of any intestine war were ever wring so hard, as to draw any inference from them, to cast thereby the guilt of blood or indeed the least stain of dishonor upon the King; For Royall Indulgences and graces of this nature are like nurses breasts, if you presse them gently there will *milk* come forth, if you wring them too hard you will draw forth *blood* in lieu of milk: And I have observed, that upon the conclusion of such Treaties in France, both parties wold hugg and mutually embrace one another in a gallant way of national humanity; all rancor, all plundrings, sequestration, and imprisonment, wold cease, nor wold any be prosecuted, much lesse made away afterwards in cold blood.

Touching the Comencer of this monstrous war of ours, the world knows too well, that the first man of blood was *Blewcap*, who shew'd Subjects the way, how to present their King with Petitions upon the pikes point, and what visible judgements have fallen upon him since by such confusions of discord and pestilence at home, and irreparable dishonour abroad, let the world judge. The Irish took his rise from him: and whereas it hath been often suggested, that his Majesty had foreknowledge thereof, among a world of convincing arguments which may cleer him in this particular, the Lord *Maguair* upon the ladder, and another upon the Scaffold, when they were ready to breath their last, and to appear before

before the Tribunall of Heaven, did absolutely acquit him, and that *spontaneously* of their own accord, being unsought unto, but only out of a love to *truth*, and the discharge of a good conscience: But touching those cru-
 ciatous Irish warrs, in regard there was nothing where-
 of more advantage was made against His late Majesty,
 to imbitter and poison the hearts of his Subjects against
 him then that Rebellion, I will take leave to wind up the
 main causes of them upon a small bottome.

1. They who kept intelligence and complied with the *Scot*, in his first and second insurrection.

2. They who dismiss'd the first Irish Commissioners (who came of purpose to attend our Parleмент with some grievances) with such a short unpolitic harsh answer.

3. They who took off *Straffords* head, (which had it stood on, that Rebellion had never been) and afterwards retarded the dispatch of the Earl of *Leicester* from going over to be Lord-Lieutenant.

4. Lastly, they who hindred part of that disbanded Army of 8000. men rais'd there by the Earl of *Strafford*, which His Majesty, in regard they were souldiers of fortune, and loose casheer'd men, to prevent the mischiefs that might befall that Kingdome by their insolencies, had promised the two Spanish Ambassadors, the Mar-
 quesses of *Velada* and *Malvezz*, then resident in this Court: which souldiers rise up first of any, and put fire to the tumult to find something to do.

They, I say, who did all this, may be justly said to have been the true causes of that horrid Insurrection in Ireland, and consequently 'tis easie to judge upon the account of whose souls must be laid the blood of those hundred and odd thousand poor Christians who perished in that war: and had it been possible to have brought o're
 B their

their bodies unputrified to England, and to have cast them at the lower House door, and in the presence of some Members, which are now either secluded, or gone to give account in another world, I believe their noses would have gush'd out with blood for discovery of the true murtherers.

Touching this last fire-brand of warre, which was throwne into *England*, who kindled it first, the consciences of those indifferent and unbiassed men are fittest to be judges, who have been curious to observe with impartial eyes, the carriage of things from the beginning: I confesse 'twas a fatall infortunate thing, that the King should put such a distance 'twixt his Person and his Parliament, but a more fatall and barbarous thing it was, that he should be *driven* away from it, that there should be a desperate designe to surprize his Person, that *Ven* with his *Myrmidons*, and *Bourges* with his Bandoes, (for so they call'd the riffraff of the City they brought along with them) should rabble him away, with above four parts in five of the Lords, and neere upon two parts in three of the Commons: Yet 'tis fit it should be remembred, what reiterated Messages his Majesty sent from time to time afterward, that he was alwaies ready to return, provided there might be a course taken to secure his Person, with those Peers and others who were rioted from the Houses, 'tis fit it should be remembred, that there was not the least motion of war at all, till *Hotham* kept his Majesty out of his owne Towne Kingston upon Hull, where being attended by a few of his meniall Servants, he came only to visit her, which act of shutting the gates against him was voted warrantable by the House of Commons, and it may be call'd the first thunderbolt of war: 'Tis fit it should be remembred, that a while after there was a compleat Army of 16000. effectif

effect if Horse and Foot inrolled in and about London to fetch him to his Parliament by force (before he put up his Royall Standard) and remove ill *Counsellors* from about him, and the Generall nam'd to live and die with them: and very observable it is, how that Generalls Father was executed for a Traytor, for but attempting such a thing upon Queen *Elizabeth*, I meane to remove ill Counsellors from about her by force. 'Tis also to be observed, that the same Army which was rais'd to bring him to his Parliament, was continued to a clean contrary end two yeers afterwards to keep him from his Parliament. 'Tis fit it should be remembred who *interdicted Trade* first, and brought in *Forraigners* to help them, and whose Commissions of Warre were neere upon two moneths date before the Kings. 'Tis fit it should be remembred how his Majesty in all his Declarations and public Instruments made alwaies deep Protestations, that 'twas not *against his Parliament* he raised Armes, but against some seditious *Members*, against whom he had onely desired the common benefit of the Law, but could not obtaine it. 'Tis fit to remember, that after any good successes or advantage of his, he still Courted both Parlement and City to an Accommodation; how upon the Treaty at *Uxbridge*, with much importunity for the generall advantage and comfort of his people and to prepare matters more fitly for a peace, he desired there might be freedom of trade from Town to Town, and a Cessation of all Acts of Hostility for the time, that the inflammation being allayd, the wound might be cur'd the sooner: all which was denied him. 'Tis fit to remember how a Noble Lord at that time told the Parlements Commissioners in his Majesties Name, at the most unhappy rupture of the said Treaty, *that when he was at the highest he wold be ready to treat with them, and fight with*

them when he was at the lowest: 'Tis fit the present Army should remember how often both in their Proposals, and public Declarations they have inform'd the world, and deeply protested that their principall aime was to restore his Majestie to honor, freedom and safety, whereunto they were formerly bound, both by their own Protestation and Covenant, that the *two Commanders* in chief pawn'd unto him their soules thereupon. Let them remember, that since he was first snatch't away to their custody, he never displeas'd them in the least particular, but in all his Overtures for Peace, and all his Propositions he had regard still *that the Army should be satisfied*: let it be remembered, that to settle a blessed Peace to preserve his Subjects from rapine and ruine, and to give contentment to his Parlement, he did in effect freely part with his Sword, Scepter, and Crown, and ev'ry thing that was personall to him: Let it be remembered with what an admired temper, with what prudence and constancie with what moderation and mansuetude hee comported himselfe since his deep afflictions, in somuch that those Commissioners and others who resorted unto him, and had had their hearts so averse unto him before, return'd his Converts, crying him up to be one of the sanctifiedst persons upon earth: and will not the blood of such a Prince cry aloud for vengeance?

Let it be remembered, that though there be some Precedents of deposing Kings in this Kingdome, and elsewhere, when there was a competition for the right Title to the Crown by some other of the *blood Royall*, yet 'tis a thing not only unsampled, but unheard of in any age, that a King of England whose Title was without the least scruple, should be summon'd and arraign'd, tryed, condemn'd, and executed in his own Kingdom, by his own Subjects, and by the name of their own King, to whom they had sworn Allegiance.

The

The meanest Barister that hath but tasted the *Laws* of the Land can tell you, that it is an unquestionable fundamentall Maxime, *The King can do no wrong*, because he acts by the mediation of his Agents and Ministers, he heares with other mens cares, he sees with other mens eyes, he consults with other mens braines, he executes with other mens hands, and judges with other mens consciences; therefore his Officers Counsellors or favorits are punishable, not *He*: and I know not one yet whom he hath spar'd, but sacrificed to Justice. The Crown of England is of so coruscant and pure a mettall, that it cannot receive the least taint or blemish; and if there were any before in the person of the Prince, it takes them all away and makes him to be *Rectus in Curia*. This as in many others may be exemplified in *Henry the Seventh*, and the late *Queen Elizabeth*: when the first came to the Crown 'twas mention'd in Parlement, that the *attainder* might be taken off him, under which he lay all the time he liv'd an Exile in France; it was then by the whole House of Parlement resolv'd upon the question, that it was unnecessary, because the Crown purg'd all. So likewise when *Queen Elizabeth* was brought as it were from the *Scaffold* to the *Throne*; though she was under a former attainder, yet 'twas thought superfluous to take it off, for the Crown washeth away all spots, and darteth such a brightnesse, such resplendent beams of Majesty, that quite dispel all former clouds: so that put case King *James* died a violent death, and his Son had been accessary to it, (which is as base a lie as ever the devil belch'd out) yet his access to the Crown had purg'd all. This business about the playster which was applied to King *James*, was sifted & winnow'd as narrowly as possibly a thing could be in former Parlements, yet when it was exhibited as an Article against the Duke of *Buckingham*, 'twas termed but a *presumption* or *misdemeanure*

measure of a high nature, and 'tis strange that these new accusers should make that a *parricide* in the King, which was found but a presumption in the Duke, who in case it had been so, must needs have been the chiefest Accessary.

And as the ancient Crown and Royall Diadem of England is made of such pure allay, and cast in so dainty a mould, that it can receive no taint, or contract the least speck of enormity and foulness in it self, so it doth endow the person of the Prince that weares it with such high Prerogative, that it exempts him from all sorts of publique blemishes, from all Attainders, Empeachments, Summons, Arraignments and Tryalls; nor is there or ever was any Law or Precedent in this Land, to lay any Crime or capitall charge against him, though touching civill matters, touching propertie of *meum* and *tuum*, he may be impleaded by the meanest vassall that hath sworn fealty to him; as the Subjects of France, and Spain may against their Kings, though never so absolute Monarchs.

In the Constitution of England, there are two incontrollable Maximes, whereof the meanest mootman that hath but saluted *Littleton* cannot be ignorant: the first is, *Rex in suis Dominis neq; habet Pavem, nec Superiorem*. The King in his own Dominions hath neither Peer, or Superior. The other is *Satis habet Rex ad pœnam quod Deum expectet ultorem*: 'Tis punishment enough for a King that God will take revenge of him. Therefore if it be the Fundamentall Constitution of the Land, that all just Tryalls must be by Peers, and the Law proclaimes the King to have none in his own Dominions, I leave the world to judge, what capacity or power those men had to arraigne the late King, to be in effect his Judges, Accusers; and that an exorbitant unsampled Tribunall should be created,
with

with power and purpose to *condemn* all that came before it, to clear none, and that sentence of death shold passe without conviction or Law, upon him that was the head and protector of all the Lawes. Lastly, that they who by their own confession represent but the Common people, should assume power to cut off him who immediately represented God, *Cui dabit partes scelus expiandi Iupiter?* Well, we have seen such portentous things, that former Ages never beheld, nor will future Ages ever be witnessse of the like: And now with thoughts full of consternation and horror, with a heart full of amazement and trembling for the flagrant and crying sins of this forlorn Nation, which hath drawn such an endlesse warr, and an unheard of slaverie upon it self, I will conclude with this short prayer, which carrieth with it as much of universal charity, as of particular: God amend all, and me first.

F I N I S.

Ab, Ha;

Tumulus, Thalamus:

Two Counter-

POEMS,

The First, an
ELEGY
Upon *Edward*
late Earl of

Dor

The Second, an
EPITHALAMIVM
to the Lord M. of

chester.

*Invicem cedunt Dolor & Voluptas,
Funera, Tædæ,*

*Sorrow may endure for a Night,
But joy cometh in the Morning.*

L O N D O N,

Printed for *Humphrey Moseley*, and are to be sold
at his Shop at the *Prince's Armes* in *St Paul's*
Church-yard. 1 6 5 3.

**An Advertizement to the
READER.**

IN regard ther are divers imperfect and spurious Copies of these two Poems dispersed abroad, I obtain'd leave of the Author to commit them to the press assuring the Reader that these are concordant with the Originalls.



H. M.

Printed for Humphrey Moseley, and are to be sold
at his shop in the Strand, in St. Pauls Church-yard. 1673.

AN ELEGY UPON THE
MOST ACCOMPLISH'D,
AND HEROIC LORD

EDWARD

EARL OF
DORSET,

Lord Chamberlain to His late Majesty of
Great Britain, and Knight of the most
Noble Order of the Garter, &c.

Alluding to

{ The Quality of the Times,
His admired Perfections,
His goodly Person,
His Antient Pedigree,
His Coat of Armes crested with a *Star*;
The Condition of Mortality,
The Passion of the Author closing
with an Epitaph.

AN



AN ELEGY UPON THE
LATE EARL OF
DORSET.

Lords have bin long *Declining*, (we well know)
And making their last Testaments, but now
They are *Defunct*, they are *Extinguish'd* All,
And never like to rise by this Lords Fall ;

A Lord, whose *Intellectualls* alone
Might make a *House of Peers*, and prop a Throne,
Had not so dire a Fate hung o're the Crown,
That *Privilege Prerogative* should drown ;

Where e're he fate he sway'd, & Courts did awe,
Gave *Bishops Gospel*, and the *Judges law*

With

With such exalted Reasons, which did flow
So cleer and strong, that made *Asiræa* bow
To his Opinion, for where He did side
Advantag'd more than half the *Bench* beside.

But is great *Sakvile* dead? Do we Him lack,
And will not all the Elements wear black?
Whereof he was compos'd a perfect man
As ever Nature in one frame did span.
Such Highborn *Thoughts*, a *Soul* so large and free,
So clear a *Judgment*, and vast *Memory*,
So Princely *Hospitable* and Brave *Mind*
We must not think in haile on earth to find,
Unless the Times would turn to Gold agen;
And Nature get new strength in forming men.

His *Person* with it such a state did bring
That made a Court as if He had bin King,
No wonder, since He was so neer a Kin
To *Norfolks Duke*, and the great *Mayden Queen*.

He

He courage had enough by conquering One
To have confounded that whole Nation,
Those parts which single do in some appear
Were all concentred here in one bright Sphear,
For *Brain, Tongue, Spirit, Heart, and Personage*
To mould up such a Lord will ask an age,
But how durst pale white-liver'd Death seaze on
So dauntles and Heroic a Champion?

{ Yes, to Dye once is that uncancell'd debt
Which Nature claymes, and rayseth by Eschet
On all Mankind by an old Statute past
Primo Adami, which will alwaies last
Without Repeal, nor can a second lease
Be had of Life when the first term doth cease.
Mount noble Soul, Among the starrs take place,
And make a new One of so bright a Race
May *Jove* out-shine, that *Venus* still may be
In a benign Conjunction with Thee,

To

To check that Planet which on Lords hath lowr'd,
And such malign influxes lately powr'd ;
Be now a star thy self for those which here
Did on thy Crest, and upper Robes appear,
For thy Director take *that Star* we read
Which to thy Saviours Birth three Kings did lead.

A Corollary.

THus have I blubber'd out some tears and Verse
On this Renowned Heroe, and His Herse,
And could my Eyes have drop'd down *Perls* upon't
In lieu of *Tears*, God knowes, I would have don't,
But *Tears* are real, *Perls* for their Emblems go,
The first are fitter to express my Wo;
Let this small mite suffice untill I may
A larger tribut to his ashes pay,
In the mean time this Epitaph shall shut,
And to my Elegy a period put.

Here

Here lie's a *Grandee* by Birth, Parts, and Mind,
 Who hardly left his Parallell behind,
 Here lie's the *Man of Men*, who should have been
 An Emperour, had *Fate* or *Fortune* seen.

Totus in lachrymas solutus

sic singulivis

L.H.



THE

UPON THE NUPTIALLS

OF THAT PRINCELY PAIR

H E N R Y

L O R D M of

D O R C H E S T E R ,

A N D

The Lady KATHERINE STANLEY,

Daughter to the late Heroic Earl
of D E R B Y,

An *Epithalamium* by way of Dialog
twixt *Philemon* and *Sylvius*.

- Alluding
to their
- | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| { | 1. Complexions, | { He Sanguin, |
| | | { She Black and Fair. |
| | 2. Coats of Arms, | { Both <i>Field-Argent</i> , |
| | | { His a <i>Lion Rampant</i>
in an orb of <i>Cinqsoyls</i> . |
| | 3. Countries. | |
| | 4. Pedigrees. | |

Going on with an *Hymenæum*, or *Vote*,
comprized in four *Musicall Stanzas*, the
three first *Ayrie* and *Poeticall*, the
last *Serious*.

THE DIALOGUE.

Philemon.

What Object's that which I behold
Dazzling my eyes with gemms and Gold?
Her Face, me thinks, darts such a ray
That adds more brightness to the Day,
Her breath perfumes the place, Her curls and hair
Like Indian spice aromatize the Air,
A sparkling white and black breaks from her sight:
Like to the Diamonds redoubling light,
As she doth walk the very ground and stone
Turn to Field-*Argent* which she treads upon;
A Mortal sure she cannot be
But some transcending Deities
My dearest *Sylvius* pray unfold
Who's that rare Creature I behold?

Sylvius.

Sylvius.

SHe is a Princess and a Bride
Goesto the Temple to be ti'd
In Nuptiall bonds, her starrs will not permit
That at the Vestall fires She longer sit;
She's Derby's *Royall* blood, *Derbyle* Grnd,
And now She travells to the *Ile of Man*,
She of the Princely *Orange* is a branch
Imp'd on the high *Trimovillan* stem of *France*,
Two of the fairest Kingdomes strove, and try'd
Their Utmost to compleat this Lovely Bride.
'Tis she which makes twixt gemms and gold
That Constellation you behold.

Philemon.

But who's that comely sanguine Peer
Which on her heart-side walks so neer?
He likewise makes all *Argent* as he goes,
Look at his feet how thick the *Cinqfoyl* grows.

Sylvius.

Tis Wife and Wealthy *Pierpont*, who renowns
With Titles, *Three* of Englands chiefeſt Towns,
A precious pond'rous Lord, whose ſole Eſtate
A Jury of new Barons might create,
Patron of Virtue, Chivalry, and Arts
Cause he himſelf excells in all theſe Parts;
'Tis He who by the hand doth hold
That Demi-Goddeſs you behold.

Philemon.

Is't ſo? then my Autumnall Muſe ſhall ſing
An *Hymeneum*, and fetch back Her ſpring;
This Subject a freſh vigor doth inſpire,
And heats my brain with an unuſuall fire.



A N
H Y M E N Æ U M,
O R
B R I D A L S O N E T,

Consisting of four *Stanzas*, and to be
sung by three voices, according to
a choice Air set thereunto by Mr.

WILLIAM WEBB.

1. *Chorus*.

May all Felicity betide

This Princely Bridegroom, and his Bride.

May those delights this morn shall bring

Be endless as their Nuptiall Ring,

May they be constant, and exceed

Each Others Wishe, Hopes, and Creed,

May the three Regions of the air

Powr showrs of blessings on this pair.

An Hymenaeum.

May *Sol* and *Cynthia* with their rayes,
Silver their nights and gild their dayes.

a. Chorus

All joyes attend and best of Fate

This noble *Marques* and His Mate.

2.

Yee gentle Nymphs of *Trent* and *Dee*
Make haste to this solemnity,

Your streames and beds now meet in one

By this *High-sprung* conjunction,

Ye Wood-nymphs who greet garlands wear

In *Shirewood* launds, and *Delamer*,

Yee Dames of *Helicon* attend,

And *Graces* your sweet presence lend,

Lucina com, and pray ther be

Employment in due time for thee.

Chorus.

May all Felicity betide

This noble Bridegroom, and his Bride.

Ye

An Hymeneum.

May they such gallant Maies produce
Both to the *Rose* and *Flowerdeluce*,
That Englands Chivalry and French
May multiply, and *beergeon* hence,
Whose branches shooting o're the Main
May knit and blossome here again,
That *Pierreponts* *Lion* and *Cingfoyl*
May *ramp* and *rept* in ev'ry soyl
Nor may this noble Race wear out
Till *Plato's* Great year wheel about.

Chorus.
May all Felicity betide
This noble Bridegroom, and his Bride.

4. Stanza.

FINIS.

An Hymeneum.

4. Stanza

Closing with a serious *gradual*
Vote.

MAY all the *Elements* conspire
To make them blest in their desire
May all the *Stars* on them reflect
Their mildest looks in *True* aspect
May, all the *Angels* them defend
From every thing doth ill portend
May *Angels, Stars, and Elements*
Affoord Them such compleat contents
That They have nothing els to wish
But a Perseverance of Bliss.
All joyes attend and best of Fate
This noble Marquess and his Mate.

Idem l. 8.

FINIS.

